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Egypt.

Mystic realm of magic story,
Never-changing clime and stream,
Shadowy fatherland of science,
Home of fable and of dream.

From thy temples marched the ages
Of our earth's unwritten prime;
These majestic Nubian portals
Are the mouldering gates of time.

Buried dark beneath the ruins
Of dead kingdoms thou hast lain;
But thy day of honor dawneth,
Thou shalt rise to youth again.

HORATIUS BONAR.

Over and Over Again

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That runs through a single hour;
But the morning dews must fall,
The sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing it be not in vain;
And a blessing failing us once or twice
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depths be driven
By the storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

THE EMPEROR'S KISS.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

"To-morrow the Emperor will pass through our village," said Isaac, the warden of the Jewish congregation, to the rabbi, one evening after the service.

The rabbi passed his hand over his snow-white beard, which reached down to his chest, and answered, "May he be blessed."

"Amen," responded Isaac. "But we ought to do something to greet him. Every one, however high in position, is pleased when he sees how beloved he is; and precisely because we have officially received no notice, the Emperor would see that we acted spontaneously. The priest and the chief of the village, men, women and children, will go out to meet him; and they have erected a triumphal arch at the boundary of the village. I dare not make the proposal to be present for two reasons; for in the first place, I know beforehand, we should be refused."

"Then you may keep for yourself the second reason," said Tobias, the beadle.

There was a half smile, but nobody ventured in the presence of the venerable and rigid rabbi, whose visible muscles had never been seen in motion, to indulge in a hearty laugh. The warden, however, did smile, and then said: "And even if they were to consent, who would like to be present where nothing but gibes and sneers would be heard? What are we to do?"

The rabbi firmly grasped a tuft of his beard with his fist. This was a signal that he wanted to speak, and every one was hushed into silence. He then began: "Let the community meet to morrow morning, and attend the synagogue in their holiday clothes, and then we shall see!"

The rabbi opened a large book and put his right hand on it. This was a signal for the people to leave him; for he now wished to continue his vocation, which consisted in alternately praying and studying. On the morrow no one went with his box to the country, for it was a festive day. On the eastern side of the synagogue Tobias was busy wrapping the scrolls of the Law in silk and velvet mantles. The large parchments are rolled on a pair of staves, for it is an ancient proscription that the Law of Moses must not be read at synagogue from a printed book, but from parchment scrolls; and these scrolls never come into the open air except on the day on which they, amidst hymns and prayers, are carried to the synagogue, being presented by some family.

Several Psalms having been sung, all the scrolls were borne into the street; there the bearers ranged themselves, the rabbi in their midst; his scroll was adorned with glistening silver crowns on the upper ends of the staves. The whole congregation then ranged itself in the midst of the village, just as the bells began to ring, as a signal that the imperial carriage had reached the boundary of the village.

On the staircase of the house of Isaac, the warden, opposite the synagogue, the Jewish women and girls were assembled; each sought to hide herself behind the other, in order not to be seen, and again each pressed forward, in order to have a good view.

Cheers, in the midst of which the voices of the children rang loudest, were now heard, and then a carriage came, with two men in brilliant uniforms; it rattled past before one had even time to open his mouth. A murmur of regret arose that the emperor should have passed so proudly and angrily, without taking any notice of them, and they were still disputing whether the one at the right or the one at the left was the emperor when another carriage drew nigh, but quite at a slow pace. Now this really held the emperor, and the rabbi raised aloft the scroll of the law and said in a loud voice, the whole congregation repeating after him, "Blessed art Thou, Eternal our God, King of the universe, who has imparted somewhat of Thy majesty to a human being of flesh and blood."

The emperor stopped the carriage, and asked to have a translation of these words, which were uttered in Hebrew and form a benediction prescribed to be said at the sight of a prince. He seemed pleased and said:

"I must tell you that I am not partial to demonstrations of this kind. I traverse my country in order to see you at work, and not to hold out inducements to idleness. It is true that you Jews, as yet, apply to few profitable trades, although I do not think so lightly of petty trading as others do; it enlivens intercourse. But you should try to engage in steady occupations, and to be less dependent upon cunning and inducements to covetousness. My laws will protect you. That every one may be saved according to his fashion—on this point, I cannot make any arrangements; but I wish that every one should enjoy happiness according to his ability. Of this I will take care to the best of my means, and in this I have also thought of you. You have borne disgrace and misery for centuries; this shall now have an end—at least in my dominions!"

The Emperor had then the nature of the scrolls of the Law explained to him, and repeated again that he would not tolerate any civil distinctions on account of differences in religious opinions.

"Is it true," he then asked the rabbi, "that you consider yourselves as the chosen people, slighting all others because they are not of your faith?"

"Your Majesty!" replied the rabbi, "Our Law is only binding upon him who is born a Jew. We never seek to convert others, and would it not be unreasonable and blasphemous if we were to slight those who live in accordance with their law, and do not want ours, which does not want them either?"

The Emperor nodded, as though pleased, and said: "I love fidelity; it is the highest virtue. I have preserved it amid numerous trials!"

He was just on the point of giving the signal for departure when he noticed the women assembled on the staircase, and turning toward them, he said; "And have you no word, no token of homage for me?"

It may easily be imagined what a thronging there was on the staircase at these words. Many crowded into the house and fell upon each other. Others fell prostrate on the ground and hid themselves; and again, others covered their faces with their aprons. Only one young woman remained in her place; but her swelling lips quivered, and out of her black eyes spoke a rare inward emotion. Presently the maiden opened her mouth, and said: "The highest veneration has no words!"

"You know how to flatter!" replied the Emperor, smilingly.

"One does not flatter the sun when thanking him in silence for diffusing his light over all creatures!"

"What is your name?"

"Dinah!"

"And your father's?"

"I am her father, your Majesty," said Isaac, the warden.

"I have to express a wish to you, Dinah," said the Emperor. "As a token that I esteem and love your people, slighted and ill-used for centuries, and as a token to myself, let me give you a kiss! Will you?"

"I will!" said the maiden, and her whole face shone like her eyes. And the Emperor stooped down and kissed her on the lips.

"You appear to me very crude and coy," said the Emperor. "How is it that you have so easily complied with my wish?"

"Because I did not kiss the man, but the clemency of the Emperor!"

"I thank you," said the emperor, merrily. "No doubt you are already betrothed."

"Yes, your majesty."

All those present looked around astonished; but from the crowd of men there now stepped forth a tall, slender youth, with curly black hair and fine features.

"Where is your betrothed?" asked the emperor.

"Yonder," said the maiden, pointing with her outstretched hand toward the young man, who wanted to come forward, but stood still, as though rooted in the ground.

"When will you marry?" asked the emperor.

"When your imperial majesty gives permission."

"I! Why I?"

"Because they refuse us the right of settlement. According to an ancient law, the number of Jewish families must not be increased; it must remain the same, and my betrothed has a married brother."

"Madame, you remind me of a law which makes us doubt whether such law could have been given by men. However, tell me, is your betrothed a huckster? How can you give your hand to a man engaged in haggling, and who, forgetful of his honor, allows himself anywhere to be jeered at, if he can only do a profitable business?"

"My betrothed," replied the maiden, "is a tanner. He was obliged to learn his trade abroad, because no master would receive him here; and now the guild refuses to admit him and forbids him to carry on his trade!"

"And I hereby give him permission," said the Emperor; and then continued: "I will protect you in all honest dealings, and you shall bear in mind that my name—Joseph—is borrowed from your Old Testament. Herewith I salute your scrolls of the Law," at the same moment baring his head. "I take off my hat before every sanctuary which is revered in truth, and I bear nobody malice because he differs in worship. Religious hatred shall in future be known in my dominions by the contempt in which I hold it. Keep to your Law, and fit yourselves more and more to participate in those things which I offer to my people without distinction."

The Emperor then entered his carriage, and the people were near being run over by the other carriages, so great was the confusion as the assembly dispersed in all directions. Only Dinah remained sitting on the step, crying. She had shown a brave heart in the presence of the Emperor, and now she was again a weak girl.

The general astonishment vented itself in all kinds of exclamations, and this much could be learned from the din—that Dinah was not engaged, and that she had surprised and caught her father and betrothed by this sudden turn, for the father was not willing to marry her to a man who had not the means to support her. But now all opposition was overcome, and when the matter had been sufficiently discussed, all recurred again to the kiss given her by the Emperor. The communal way, Tobias, let loose all kinds of witticism. The excitement caused by this occurrence continued for some time, and even the Christian townspeople came to Isaac, and listened astonished to the account of the incident.

The young man, so suddenly betrothed, walked about as in a dream, not knowing what to make of all this. Now he was quizzed because the Emperor had kissed his betrothed before he had done so; then he was congratulated because, after all, he was fortunate enough to be engaged to the beautiful and brave daughter of the rich Isaac. And these twittings and congratulations alternated, like his own feelings; sometimes he felt happy at the sudden favorable turn of his fortune; at other times he was sad and cross because he thought that a maiden kissed by the Emperor must look down upon him with contempt.

Every one wanted to see Dinah. But she all at once disappeared, and shut herself up in her bedroom, and would not see either her parents or betrothed. In the evening, however, she came down, and, according to an ancient custom, three candles were lighted, a blessing was written with chalk on the floor, and on it, as was the practice of old, a cup was broken, and every one present received a fragment of it. This was the ceremony of the actual betrothal, and through its celebration great trouble was brought on.

When, a few weeks after, the authorities were applied to for a license for the marriage, the magistrate declared that, in the first place, there existed no authentic document testifying to the Emperor's permission, and that the evidence of the Jews present could not be received further than that it proved that Dinah had told a story to the Emperor, and that he must report this to his superiors. The joy was now turned into sorrow, and Dinah had to appear before the magistrate, who mockingly asked her, "Are you the Jewess whom the Emperor kissed?"

Dinah had now to submit to a painful cross-examination. Every word was written down. How ashamed she was! At last she had to confess that she had deceived the Emperor, as she was not engaged at the time. In conclusion, the deposition was laid before her, and she was asked to sign it. With trembling hand she took the pen and wrote her name. Suddenly her face became flushed. Pretending to throw sand on the signature to dry it, she took the ink-stand and threw the contents over the deposition. She smiled secretly at the scolding of the official, who was vexed at the trouble she gave him. She was directed to appear on the morrow, in order to sign another copy of the deposition.

Like a conqueror who has achieved some great deed she returned to her father and betrothed, who waited for her outside. Quickly she told them what she had done. In the night, while every one in the village was buried in sleep, she, her father and betrothed, secretly entered a cart which waited for them on the highway, and away through the night rolled its wheels toward the capital, to the Emperor. Arrived at Vienna, Dinah could not be persuaded to meet the Emperor in audience herself. And when the two men told this to the Emperor, he smiled and praised Dinah, and immediately ordered two documents to be prepared; in the one he confirmed his promise, and in the other the chief of the village was severely reproved.

There was jubilation when Dinah and her companions came back to the village, the father holding up in his hand the imperial document with the great seal affixed to it, and announcing to all his good fortune. Never before had a wedding been celebrated in the village with greater rejoicing than that of the master tanner with Dinah, and cheers were given, over and over again, for the Emperor. And when the glee was at its highest, the horn of the mail coach driver was suddenly sounded. Every one ran to the window. An imperial lacquey dismounted. With clattering spurs he entered the wedding room, and, with a few strange sounding words, presented to the bride the portrait of the Emperor in a beautiful frame, and asked again, in the name of his master, for thanks from the red lips. Already had the bridegroom opened his mouth in order to put in his veto, when there arose a general cry, Tobias, Tobias!

The portrait was the first ornament in the house of the young couple, and Dinah took a bunch of flowers from the wedding table and bound it round the picture.

One morning, about a year afterward, the emperor smilingly held out a letter to an aulic counselor who presented him some papers and said: "Now you see that he whom they called a heretic is god-father to a Jewish boy." He then related to the counselor the incident with Dinah and concluded: "The young couple have named their first-born son in honor of me, 'Joseph.' Write to them that I shall ever be graciously mindful of them and my little god-child, and send the woman this ring."

The ring has remained; but the little Joseph soon died, and the whole congregation mourned at this. Then Tobias observed: "The proverb is true. The child is dead, the god-fathership is at an end."

When, some years afterward, the remains of the Emperor Joseph were carried to the ancestral sepulcher (it happened to be on Sabbath), the section read in the synagogue was Exodus i.; and when the eighth verse was read, all wept, and in the women's gallery many looked toward Dinah, who sat there pale like a corpse, but did not shed a tear.

Even after Dinah had become a grandmother she still deeply blushed when she was reminded that she had been once kissed by an Emperor.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

There are in Greece no less than 700 kinds of grapes.

The people of India talk to each other in 132 languages.

A rich and eccentric Californian has paid seventeen different John Smiths in the State $300 each to change their names.

The butter tree was discovered in the central part of Africa; from its kernel is produced a nice butter which will keep a year.

At a stenographic exhibition in Paris twenty-four different systems of shorthand were on view. Among other curiosities there was a post card containing 44,000 words.

The twin daughters of Bishop Andrews were wedded to Dr. Lovett and Judge Merriweather, of Newton, Ga., but both brides soon died. The widowers then married two more of the bishop's daughters. For the second time they were bereaved, and they have for the third time married sisters.

During the British campaign in Egypt a ray of sunshine was reflected, as a signal, from the top of one of the pyramids near Cairo to Alexandria, about 120 miles away. The signals had the appearance of small luminous points and were, it is said, perfectly readable as a message from the commander of the forces.

The use of cork for making jackets, as an aid to swimming, is very old. We are informed that the Roman whom Camillus sent to the capitol when besieged by the Gauls, put on a light dress and took cork with him under it, because, to avoid being taken by the enemy, it was necessary for him to swim across the Tiber.

During a recent discussion at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences it was doubted that the odors of insects are emitted as a protection from the attacks of enemies, as is generally believed. At least some of the odors are very agreeable to man, and it is by no means certain that scents repulsive to us are not delightful to the most common enemies of the insects emitting them. Dr. Joseph Leidy spoke of some ants having the fragrance of a Eucalyptus tree growing near their nest instead of the usual peculiar odor of formic acid.

HEALTH HINTS.

People should not gorge themselves with animal food. Vegetable and farinaceous preparations are better for bulk.

When the bones are weak, as is often the case in young children, twisted positions induce curvature of the spine.

Says *Dr. Foote's Health Monthly*. Try breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid to relieve whooping-cough.

Hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach is promptly checked by small doses of salt. The patient should be kept as quiet as possible.

Every man who would have his girls grow up to be strong, high-minded, healthy and refined women, should break away from custom, etiquette, fashion and folly and turn to nature.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact worth remembering, that a small quantity of the unbleached sulphate of quinine mixed with any ordinary tooth powder forms an excellent quinine dentrifice, which not only preserves the teeth sound and the gums healthy, but is found to be wonderfully efficacious in preverting toothache and neuralgia.

Pretension is nothing; power is everything.

Venomous Snakes.

Venomous snakes are those which have two hollow teeth in the upper jaw through which they eject poison into the wound made by their bite. The great majority of snakes are not venomous, but nevertheless there are more venomous snakes in the world than most men really require.

There are two classes of venomous snakes—those whose bite is certain death, those whose bite can be cured. The only venomous snake inhabiting Europe is the viper, but its bite is seldom fatal. In the United States, with the possible exception of New Mexico and Arizona, there are only three venomous snakes—the rattlesnake, the copperhead and the moccasin. All our other snakes are harmless. In some places the copperhead is known as the flat-headed adder, but the other species of snakes, to which the name "adder" is often given by country people, are as harmless as the pretty little garter snake.

Central and South America have many venomous snakes whose bite is always fatal. Among these the best known are the coral snake, the tuboba and the dama blanca. A British naval vessel, on its way up a South American river a few years ago, anchored for the night, and a number of the officers thought they would go ashore and sleep in a deserted shanty that stood on the bank, where they fancied that the air would be cooler than it was on board the vessel. When they reached the shanty one of them said he thought he would go back to the ship, and all the others, with one exception, said they would follow him. The officer who determined to stay swung his hammock from the beams of the roof, and was soon asleep. He woke early in the morning, and, to his horror, found that three snakes were sleeping on his body, and that others were hanging from the rafters or gliding over the floor. He recognized among them snakes whose bite meant death within an hour or two, and he did not dare to move a finger. He lay in his hammock until the sun grew warm and the snakes glided back to their holes. His companions had noticed that the place looked as if it was infested with snakes, but had cruelly refrained from warning him. The officer was one of the bravest men that ever lived, but he could never speak of his night among the snakes without a shudder.

In one of the West India islands—Martinique—there is a snake called the lance-headed viper, which is almost as deadly as the coral snake. The East Indies are full of venomous snakes and in British India nearly 20,000 persons are killed every year by snake bites. Of the East Indian snakes whose bite is incurable the cobra is the most numerous, but the diamond snake, the tubora and the ophiophagus are also the cause of a great many deaths. The British government has offered a large reward for the discovery of an antidote to the poison of the cobra, but no one has yet been able to claim it.

Africa, like all tropical countries, has many species of venomous snakes. The horned cerastes is the snake from whose bite Cleopatra is said to have died, and from its small size and its habit of burying itself all but its head in the sand, it is peculiarly dreaded by the natives. The ugliest of these snakes is the great puff-adder, which often grows to the length of five or six feet, and whose poison is used by the natives in making poisoned arrows.

It is a very curious fact that the poison of venomous snakes cannot be distinguished by the chemist from the white of an egg. And yet one kind of snake poison will produce an effect entirely unlike that produced by another kind. The blood of an animal bitten by a cobra is decomposed and turned into a thin, watery, straw-colored fluid, while the blood of an animal bitten by a coral snake is solidified, and looks very much like currant jelly. Nevertheless, the poison of the cobra and that of the coral snake seem to be precisely alike when analyzed by the chemist, and are apparently composed of the white of an egg.—*Harper's Young People.*

The "Bucks."

Foremost in reckless eccentricity and violence in Ireland eighty years ago were the "Bucks," or fighting dandies. Their favorite amusement was to cut off the ends of their scabbards in order that the point of the sword might protrude, so as to be able to prick an adversary without killing him. More than one dilatory barber was, it is said, put to death by the Dublin Bucks for not keeping his appointment. In the coffee houses, they drew on you if you touched their coat, and sometimes almost for looking at them.

In 1784 six Bucks (a lord, two colonels, and three aides-de-camp of the lord lieutenant), were returning home along Ormond Quay, Dublin, flushed with wine after a party at the attorney-general's, when they suddenly resolved to go to a public house kept by a man named "Flattery, and "sweat" him, that is, make him give up his fire-arms. They first pinked the waiter, then insulted the landlady; and on the landlord knocking one of the fellows down they drew their swords. On the landlord arming himself with a gun, and clearing the house, the Bucks led on some soldiers to sack the place, which they would have done had not some volunteers come to the aid of the sheriff and quelled the riot. The Bucks, however, being of high rank, the Duke of Rutland did not even order the arrest of the offenders.

An insolent Buck was once trailing his morngown (but this story is of an earlier date) at Lucas', a fashionable coffee-house at Dublin, near the Royal exchange, when a quiet man, crossing the room for a newspaper, happened to tread on the train of the dandy, who instantly flashed out his sword and drove the offender to the nearest wall. But as the bully drew back to make a savage and deadly lunge, the mild man, in the agony of despair, drew a small ornamental tuck that he wore merely for ornament, sprang on one side of the point, and stabbed the "Pinkindandie" to the heart.

The less ferocious Bucks were extravagantly silly. They perpetrated all the more preposterous of the chivalric absurdities, ignoring altogether the knightly ideal of self-sacrifice and honor. Seeing the beautiful Duchess of Rutland dip her hands into a finger-glass after dinner, Colonel St. Legar seized the glass and drained its contents. "You will have another treat to-night, Sallenger," laughed the good-natured duke, "for her grace washes her feet after supper."

Another Buck earned the sobriquet of "Jerusalem Whaley," by a bet he made to go to the Holy City, play ball against its walls, and return in a given time.

Rosalind's Little Game.

"Pass the cake."

These words, spoken in imperious tones by Rosalind McGuire, floated disagonally across the parlor to where Pansy Perkins was seated on a fauteuil conversing with George W. Simpson. Pansy was looking even lovelier than usual, the gas-light softened and made less garish by the tinted shades through which it came, bringing out in all its beauty the peachy complexion for which the Perkinses, of Perkinsville, had long been noted.

"Were you ever in Marietta, Ohio?" she asked, bending her face as she spoke so close to that of George that a little vagrant tress of her sunny hair swept across his forehead, making him feel as if had suddenly taken hold of the handles of an electrical machine.

"No," he replied, "I never was in Marietta, but I have an aunt who used to live in Cleveland."

"How strange!" said Pansy. "My father once knew a man who had been in Cleveland."

And so they chatted on, unmindful of the fact that just across the room there sat a woman, beautiful, but with cold feet, whose eyes were never taken from them, and in whose heart the fires of jealousy were raging in all their lurid fierceness. Rosalind McGuire loved George W. Simpson with all the passionate fervor of a high-born woman, whose heart, attacked in vain by countless suitors, suddenly pours out unbidden all the hidden treasures of its love. Such a love is terrible in its intensity, and only those who have seen a three-base hit made in the ninth inning can realize the agony to which a woman, loving thus, is subjected when she sees the object of her passion bending tenderly over another and whispering words that can never be recalled. The sight of George W. Simpson making love to a girl who didn't have an invisible net to her name, was more than Rosalind could bear, and she went into the supper-room.

"Put some oysters near that hole in the wall," she said to a waiter, pointing with her jeweled hand to the portiere through which she had just passed. The man did as he was told.

In a moment George and Pansy entered the room.

"Would you like some oysters?" he said.

"Oh, yes," said Pansy. "I think they are just lovely."

George placed before her a platter of Sevres ware on which the mollusks were heaped, and, as the first one disappeared with a dull thud, Rosalind smiled a cold, Boston smile, and felt that her hour of triumph was at hand.

When the oysters were gone Pansy looked up with a glad smile.

"You are very kind, Mr. Simpson," she said, "and I shall not soon forget this night."

But the happy look had faded from the man's face, and his riant mouth was quivering with pain. "My heart was broken," he said softly to himself, as he reached for a biscuit, "but it is better so than after I had told my love. If she eats that way at a party, what kind of a record would she get at home?"

Ah! what, indeed.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Fiddles in Politics.

The Hon. Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, the "boy member" of the Forty-sixth Congress, is often said to have fiddled his way into office. But Mr. Taylor is not the only man who has made that instrument a potent political factor. Mr. Thomas Watson, a leading member of the Georgia legislature, attributes his election thereto. "I have," he says, "the best and most intelligent constituency in the State. My opponent was a good man, but he couldn't fiddle, and you should have seen the look of silent despair on his face as he stood in a corner of the room, while I sat on a box and made my old fiddle talk. I made it a rule to get every girl to promise to make her partner in the reel agree to vote for me before she would dance with him. The best vote-making tune that ever came out of a fiddle is 'Mississippi Sawyer.'" Mr. Beck, another member of the Georgia legislature, also depended upon the fiddle, but his constituency was a solemn one, and demanded grave tunes. "If," he says, "you've got the right motion to your elbow, and the right twist to your fingers, and good resin on your bow, you ought to get every vote in a crowd."

A Strange Discovery.

Foley Abbott left the Pilgrim mine in Beaver Gulch, Idaho, the other day, to explore the steep mountain opposite, and came upon an opening in the side of the hill which he investigated. Making a torch of pine he went into the place, and after passing through a long, narrow passage found himself in a large chamber with a smooth floor, perfectly dry and lighted by a brilliant flame in the center of the room. He approached the light cautiously and found to his unbounded amazement that the flame issued from the mouth of an image of a man made of what appeared to be silver, roughly formed. Mr. Abbott suspects that the workers of this crude statuary had discovered a gas jet in the rock and that there is communication down through the body to the rock through which the gas flows perpetually, indicating an abundant supply of petroleum under the mountain. There were a few hieroglyphics, which Mr. Abbott could not decipher, on the walls, and in one corner, a very large human skeleton with a stone tomahawk and mortar lying near.

Melons in Europe.

Watermelons, as we know them, and canteloupes, as we eat them, are unknown on the other side of the water, where they provide instead a muskmelon which looks like an altered pumpkin, and tastes much like a raw pumpkin. As to the clams, they are unknown in Europe, and the only oysters I found there in summer were American products, which had been put down in the waters of Holland and Ireland, and were literally scared into bitter water, the fleshy part of the animal seeming to be the tear of a banished elephant. Yet for such things two shillings a dozen were charged.—*George Alfred Townsend.*

The new permanent station for the signal service at Pike's Peak, Col., has at length been completed, as well as the construction of a telegraph line to connect the station at the summit of the mountain with the world below. The signal station is 14,000 feet above sea level and 6,000 feet above Colorado Springs, and is constructed of granite laid in cement, to resist the furious storms of that locality.

Fable of the Wounded Ox.

An Ox who was one day passing along the highway fell and broke his leg. In a short time along came the Horse, who halted and called out:

"Mercy on me! but what has happened?"

"I have broken my leg."

"Too bad—too bad! I assure you that you have my heartfelt sympathies."

When the Horse had disappeared along came the Mule and inquired:

"How now, my old friend—what's the trouble?"

"Broken my leg."

"Dear me! but that's unfortunate! You were always an honest, hard-working Ox, and I am deeply grieved that this accident has come upon you."

The Mule pursued his way, and the next animal to stop was the Hog.

"Hello! What does this mean?" he grunted as he checked his pace.

"Broken my leg."

"Is that possible! It isn't six months ago that you had a lame shoulder, and to have this misfortune come upon you is enough to discourage the best Ox in the World. If you don't recover from it always remember that you had my warmest sympathies."

After the Hog came the Goat, who halted at a safe distance and called out:

"Anything contagious?"

"No; I have broken my leg."

"Oh, that's it? Sure it's broken?"

"Yes."

"And you'll probably be laid up for months even if the Master doesn't knock you on the head and make beef of you?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'm sorry for you, and if you happen to get well I shall be highly delighted."

The Goat had passed out of sight when along came the Rhinoceros on his way to the pool.

"Hello! What's up now?" he asked as he looked over the bank.

"Broken my leg."

"Is that so. Well, I never had an introduction to you nor heard your name spoken, but here goes to help you. I'll get you up, help you home and see you through as far as I can. It is sufficient for me that you are in distress and need help. Have you no friends?"

"Oh, yes. They have all extended their heart-felt sympathies, but left me lying in the ditch."

MORAL.

"Sympathy, my friend," said the Rhinoceros as he aided the Ox to stand up, "sympathy sticks in the ear and lets the stomach starve. Depend upon your friends no longer than they can depend upon you. Come, now—here we go."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Facts About Stoves.

In the manufacture of stoves the patterns cut a very important figure in the column of expenses. The wood and iron patterns cost about the same; and the total cost of a wood and iron pattern for a stove of any one size is about $1,000. Sometimes they cost a good deal less and sometimes more. One manufacturer in this city, says the *Age of Steel*, published at St. Louis, has a set of patterns for a stove of three sizes which cost him $6,000. The "life" of a pattern used to be longer than it is now. Twenty-five years ago a certain style or make would last about ten or fifteen years before it became obsolete; now styles change more frequently, and the life of a pattern is, accordingly, much shorter. The desire of customers for stoves of new styles and bright and fancy finish has necessitated a greater expenditure for patterns, larger stocks of them, and a more profuse use of nickel plate. The result of all this has been disastrous to large profits. A quarter of a century ago sixty and seventy per cent. profits were as easily realized by the manufacturer as thirty and thirty-five per cent. are now. Then a comparatively small number of patterns would answer for the largest establishment; now several hundred are required.

Stoves turned out by Western works are heavier by some fifty pounds than Eastern stoves, owing to their having larger flues and thicker plates. Flues are made large on the Western stove on account of the general use of bituminous coal in the West. A small flue would soon choke up, and the stove would be unserviceable. In the East, anthracite coal is largely used, for which reason the flues are made small.

The Mississippi.

Some interesting and extraordinary data have just been compiled respecting the Mississippi. It appears that it boasts no fewer than fifty-five tributary streams, with a total length of navigation of 16,571 miles, or about two-thirds of the distance round the world. Even this, however, represents but a small amount of the navigation which will follow when the Federal government has made the contemplated improvements in the Upper Mississippi, in the Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other rivers, in which it is now engaged. But while the Mississippi has 16,571 miles navigable to steamboats, it has 20,221 miles navigable to barges. This navigation is divided between twenty-two States and Territories in the following proportions: Louisiana, 2,500 miles; Arkansas, 2,100; Mississippi, 1,380; Montana, 1,310; Dakota, 1,280; Illinois, 1,270; Tennessee, 1,260; Kentucky, 1,260; Indiana, 840; Iowa, 830; Indian Territory, 720; Minnesota, 660; Wisconsin, 560; Ohio, 550; Texas, 440; Nebraska, 400; West Virginia, 390; Pennsylvania, 380; Kansas, 240; Alabama, 200; and New York, 70. Nearly all sections of these States and Territories can be reached with ease. Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Montana, Dakota and the Indian Territory possess more miles of navigable stream than miles of railroad, all of which are open to everybody who wishes to engage in commerce.

A Throne of Gold.

Although the power of the native Indian rajahs has declined, there appears to be no corresponding falling off in the splendors by which they have been accustomed to surround themselves. The *Hindoo Patriot's* correspondent at Burdwan states that a splendid throne of gold has just been prepared by two native artists of Calcutta for his highness the maharaja. The names of the artists are Harokumar Roy and Kamulkumar Roy. There are 7,000 tollahs of gold in the throne (the "tollah" is nearly half an ounce troy), and it is exquisitely decorated with vignette work on all sides. On the top of the back there is the maharaja's crest, surmounted with magnificent jewels of great beauty. It is added that the throne does great credit to native workmanship.—*London News.*

FOR THE LADIES.

News and Notes for Women.

Miss Jennie Jackson, daughter of Collector of Internal Revenue Jackson, of the Twenty-third district, is assistant cashier of the Apollo Savings bank, Apollo, Pa.

Mrs. Catharine Scales is known in St. Louis as the "mother of the public schools." She has taught steadily for thirty-six years, and estimates that her pupils have numbered about 30,000.

Mrs. Lillie E. Wood, of Hartford, has written all of the first chapter of Genesis within a circle the size of a quarter of a dollar, winning a prize of $20 offered by a Philadelphia newspaper.

A Syracuse servant girl collected her wages from the hotel proprietor by standing with a knife and a cleaver over the baked meats prepared for dinner and refusing to allow anybody to carve.

The odor of musk, of which the Empress Josephine was very fond, still clings to her boudoir at Malmaison, though the walls, ceilings and floors have been scraped and cleaned and the apartments fumigated repeatedly. The Empress Josephine died in 1814.

The Oregon legislature meets once in two years. In 1880 it passed a bill to submit to the voters an amendment to the State constitution granting full suffrage to women. This year it has ratified its former action by a vote of twenty-one to seven in the senate, and forty-seven to nine in the house.

At a recent wedding in England the bride wore a wreath of orange blossoms and white jessamines and carried a bouquet of white orchids, roses and camellias. The bridemaids, in red plush, trimmed with marabout plumes, carried bouquets of red dahlias, camellias and Roman hyacinths. The groom wore a fine gardenia, and the ushers tuberoses and myrtle.

A Paris actress avers that each perfume has its special moral and physical qualities, which—so far as her observations have gone—she states as follows: Musk predisposes to sensibility and amiability; rose, to audacity, avarice and pride; geranium, to tenderness; violet, to mysticism and piety; benzois, to dreams, poetry and inconstancy; mint and verbena, to a taste for the beautiful arts; camphor, to stupidity and brutality; Russia leather, to indolence; white ylang-ylang is the most dangerous of all.

Fashion Notes.

Wool brocades trim many suits of plain wool.

Pin-head checks in wool fabrics are much worn.

Fur-lined circulars never go entirely out of fashion.

Tournures are becoming a feature in Paris fashions.

Large bonnets increase in height, but not in width.

The small capote looks more like a baby's cap than ever.

Pelisses and polonaises are the feature of the passing season.

There is a disposition to revive the old-fashioned gathered skirt.

Velvet is the favorite millinery and trimming material this winter.

Pink feathers on brown bonnets, green plumage on red bonnets and silver-powdered black ostrich tips on black bonnets, are the stylish contrasts in millinery.

Black monkey skins with long hair, natural brown beaver of light shade, dark sealskin and the long fleecy black fox are the fashionable materials for closely-fitted pelerine capes worn by young girls.

A quaint freak of fashion is to fasten velvet standing collars on the left side with a bow of ribbon. Bullion or gilt soutache trims these velvet collars, and a figured lace frill edges them at the top.

The most fashionable jet bonnets are those formed of row upon row of jet beads of the same size finely cut and as large as the end of a lady's finger. Those in fanciful designs of jetted lace are no longer stylish.

The handsomest velvet costumes have plain velvet for the basque, the front and back draperies of the skirt and the sleeves, while the side panels covering the whole side breadths are of the richest brocaded velvet.

Very young ladies are again wearing their back hair in three or four large curls held in place by a comb. School-girls continue to wear theirs in two braids crimped at the ends, and tied with ribbon, or in a neat French twist, when old enough for such a style.

Stylish military redingotes of dark blue cloth have the standing collar, pockets, cuffs and double-breasted front trimmed with silver braid in Roman designs. Down the back of the skirts is set a double row of large silver buttons, in designs of old Roman medallions.

Buttons may almost be classed among the luxuries of dress. In point of elegance and in the matter of price they have never been excelled. Among the novel styles are those of gold or silver, set with mock gems in moresque or florentine designs. These are models of art and beauty. They would also be models of extravagance were it not for the fact that they will never tarnish, being of the genuine metal. They can therefore be transferred from one costume to another, until they have "paid for themselves." Another beautiful style of button is a cut jet, in mosaic designs, with monogram or crest of semi-precious stones in the center. These stones may be of any color, so that the hue accords with that of the costume.

Sugar and Salt Beef.

Sugar is very sensibly recommended for children, not in the form of "sweeties," but in their food. The universal craving of little boys and girls for "lollipops" is too often treated as natural depravity and repressed accordingly. It is an instinct answering to a physiological requirement, and many a half-nourished child is kept from illness by the occasional pennyworth it is enabled to procure. But, given in food, sugar is much more useful. We are glad to see a strong protest, on the other hand, against salt beef. It is one of those survivals, so hard to get rid of, since days when a family killed a cow for their winter consumption, and were obliged to corn a great part of the meat as the only way of preserving it for use. Now that fresh meat is to be had in even the poorest village, it is a pity to see it robbed of its nutrition and made indigestible from a mistaken idea of economy.—*Saturday Review.*

He who would eat the kernel must crack the nut.

THE WIDOW'S COW.

How the Canadian Cabinet Was Entertained by an Irate Member of Parliament.

W. A. Croffut tells the following good story in a letter to the Detroit *Post:* While in Montreal I heard a good story of Sir Peter Mitchell, member of parliament for New Brunswick. He was an opposition member during the lamentable government of Sir John Mackenzie, in the last decade, and was a most constant and uncomfortable thorn in the side of that unhappy premier. Sir John was conspicuous as a railroad magnate, and, just before the opening of parliament one winter, Sir Peter called on him to induce him to pay $40 for a widow's cow that had been run over by the cars. "I don't believe there is anything in it!" exclaimed the premier, peremptorily; "it's probably a trumped-up case, but I'll inquire, and you can call to-morrow."

The gentleman from New Brunswick was not used to being treated so cavalierly, but he pocketed it, and called in the morning.

"There's no justice in it; we won't pay for the cow," broke in Sir John.

"You won't, won't you?" rejoined Sir Peter, with a manner quite as bouncing as that of the leader of the government. "Have you been there or sent there and investigated it?"

"No, I haven't, but I won't pay for the cow. It's a mere trifle, and she ought to have kept it off the track."

"Don't the law say you shall have a fence?"

"I won't pay for the cow, now, and that's all the answer you'll get."

"You won't pay for the widow's cow, won't you? Sir John Mackenzie, I'll make you pay for it!" exclaimed Sir Peter, now thoroughly aroused.

"You will! you will! How will you?" growled the premier.

"I'll take it out of you during the session, as sure as you're a living man! The widow's $40 isn't anything, isn't it! I'll take it out of you."

It was an Irishman against a Scotchman, and both were angry. The sequel proved that Sir Peter "took it out of him," very thoroughly. He is a round-headed man, a hard worker, a pugnacious and redoubtable foe, an unforgiving enemy, bold and eloquent in debate, no dilettant, but a hard hitter, and some of his onslaughts were furious. If he had not great tact he has great force, and he never forgot the cow. In the speeches he made every day against the measures and methods of the government, then under serious suspicion, he told the story of the cow, and trotted her out with a frequency that must have seemed like a cruelty to animals.

Finally the last day of the session dawned, and the consideration of Mackenzie's expense budget was resumed. It provided the appropriations for the coming year.

Sir Peter Mitchell took the floor and launched into a eulogy of the deceased cow and the propriety of making an appropriation for the widow. He was greeted with laughter and mock applause, and then his auditors waited uneasily for him to finish. He did not finish. He told the story over again, with embellishments and elaborations. He contrasted the stinginess of the wealthy ruler with the quiet endurance of the penniless widow. He began

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA. Dec. 21. 1882

—Before another issue of the REPORTER reaches our esteemed friends and patrons, another year will have been locked in the unreturnable past, and the birth of a new year, 1883, will have dawned upon mankind. We have but to wish that all of our readers may enjoy the merriest Christmas and the happiest of New Years. Providence has been lavish in its blessings upon mankind in the past year, in all respects—there has been comparative peace, and universal plenty, and the land has enjoyed almost unparalleled freedom from epidemic disease. Truly, the people have reason to be thankful to the Father for his kindness. And if we can have a continuation of the blessings of 1882 over 1883 it is all God's people can ask, and it will be a great and good gift.

The REPORTER was established in August 1827. Its Old series would be Vol. 40. Its New Series dating from our removal to this place, now Vol. 15, make the combined age of the REPORTER 55 years. Not taking in a few months to make the beginning and ending of the Volume correspond with the opening and closing of the calendar year.

The present editor of the REPORTER took charge of the same under the Old Series (BERICHTER) in 1857, and wielded its pen uninterruptedly to the present writing—a term of twenty-five years, perhaps longer than double that of any editor in the county or central Pennsylvania. We were however, connected with the paper as compositor, assistant in the editorial management and as sole editor for thirty-six consecutive years. In this light we can lay claim to being the oldest editor and printer in Centre county. Our friend, Hon. S. T. Shugart, can perhaps, figure up as long a term by taking in *all* his time, but even then we doubt it, and should be pleased to have him enlighten us upon his actual term of service in the art preservative.

When we look back, it affords us extreme pleasure and gratification that in all this time we have held the confidence and good-will of the people in our field of labor. We tried to merit it, and flatter ourself that we have succeeded. We have endeavored to be just and fair at all times and towards all—yet in attempting this we have some times offended in quarters where it would have been preferable to please if duty could have been as well conserved thereby. Harboring animosity towards no one, we shall conduct the REPORTER in the future, as regards men and measures, upon the same principles, with, perhaps greater independence as to unworthy men who seek place from no good motive and measures that are not conducive to the public weal. The REPORTER has at no time been a personal organ, to pave a way for us to office—we have given the democratic party no trouble in this regard, and our colums will not be thus used in the future.

With this retrospect, we ask the continued support of our friends, and dismiss the subject with warmest thanks for the confidence and support they have lent us in the past and wishing all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Some of the stalwart leaders are hobnobbing with Senator Mitchell with a view to harmonize. If Senator Mitchell has a soft spot about him, these fellows will find it, and if any thing marketable they will be the purchasers.

The receipts at the Pennsylvania State Treasury last year, independent of the amount obtained for the new loan, aggregated $7,068,529,66, and the expenditures exclusive of the amount paid to redeem loans due, reached $5,02?,766,41. About three-fourths of revenues were obtained from the taxation of corporations, of which about 3,500 do business in the State. The expenses of the State Government proper including the Legislative, Judiciary and State departments, were $1,151,000.12. In addition, $683,654.35 was paid to charitable institutions $366,670,87 to soldier's orphan schools, $1,083,524.09 to common schools, $242,395.23 to the National Guard, and $276,988.75 to penitentiaries. The State debt is $20,225,083.28, showing a reduction of $915,104.77 during the past year.

—We learn from the Centre Democrat that the claim of Wm. A. Tobias, $3,800 for indexing has been adjusted, and the claim cut down. The work was properly done, but the bill, $3,800 for a year's work was so high as to call forth opposition from tax payers; the Democrat says part of the work was done while Mr. Tobias was acting as Recorder, and he had the assistance of two clerks, whom he claims to have paid $700—leaving Tobias clear $3,100 for his services. The matter was submitted to a committee appointed by court, composed of Messrs, Beaver, Hoy, and Blanchard. The committee met, D. F. Fortney appeared on behalf of the county and C. T. Alexander on behalf of Tobias: Mr. Fortney contended the pay claimed was enormous for a year's work, and unwarranted and that numbers of competent men could be hired to render such service satisfactorily for less money. The committee then cut down the bill to $2,800, which after paying clerks, will leave Mr. Tobias $1,800 for his work, which is still more than double what first class clerks now get for work requiring similar attention. The Commissioners, and their attorney, Mr. Fortney, have done the tax-payers acceptable service here.

The Keely Motor has again been heard of. The company held a meeting in Philadelphia on 14. William Bockel, the expert appointed by Court to receive from Mr. Keely the secret of the invention, made a report explaining the nature of the motor. He said that Mr. Keely has discovered that water in its natural state is capable of being by vibratory action disintegrated so that its molecular structure is broken up and there is evolved therefrom a permanent expansive gas, vapor or ether, which result is produced by mechanical action. Mr. Bockel expressed great confidence in the success of the invention. Mr. Keely made a brief report, in which he promised that a new engine of 500 indicated horse-power would soon be ready for trial. He announced his intention of laying the matter before the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with the view of having the engine first applied on the railway between New York and Philadelphia. Before the adjournment the stockholders passed resolutions of confidence in Mr. Keely.

In St. Louis, the other day, two lawyers got into a fight in court. They are just the fellows that should put black eyes and bloody noses on each other, if any class must wear them. Then, perhaps the limbs of the law would not be delighted so much with such fracases among other people which always prove a harvest for the lawyers.

IN THE SOUDAN.

The London *Telegraph* chronicles the latter movements of the False Prophet from his defeat in the Rennaar. Immediately afterward the insurgents divided their strength and retired to three different districts. The Mehdi himself with the main force to Diebel Gedir in Tekele. A second corps was withdrawn to the province of Kordofan, while the third took up its temporary quarters on the shores of the White River, from Duem to Dictirat, on the west bank, and from Kana to Marabia on the east. On August 19 telegraphic intelligence was received at Khartoum that the rebels had been defeated at Bara, while tranquility was reported to prevail at Kordofan. The chief town, El Obeid, has been provisioned and the Khartoum road was open. The opportunity was seized by a large number of families to emigrate. A caravan, consisting of 600 Dschellabs, reached Khartoum in safety. Subsequent tidings brought particulars of the rout of the insurgents on the White River. On August 28, at Duem, the regular troops defeated the forces under command of Ahmead Woad el Makaschef, leaving 3,500 dervishes slain on the field. The projected march of the insurgents on Khartoum was thus frustrated. A short time before this encounter the commercial town of Schatt, situated some twenty miles from Duem, had been razed to the ground by the Mahdi's followers; the male population was massacred and the women and children driven away into captivity. After the victory of the government troops the Mehdi advanced with the bulk of his forces on the chief town, El Obeid. The place was strongly intrenched and garrisoned by 6,000 men, disposing of twelve guns. On September 8 the Mehdi attacked the town and attempted to take it by storm, but was repulsed with heavy loss. The attack was renewed with the same result on the 11th, with disastrous consequences for the army of the False Prophet. The engagement lasted the whole day. Again and again his followers were driven back, leaving the intrenchments full of their dead and wounded. At the close of the combat, which had much in common with the last assault on Plevna that preceded the fall of that stronghold, upward of 10,000 corpses lay scattered on the field. Two brothers of the Mehdi and several of the insurgent chiefs were among the dead. The total losses of the rebels since the outbreak of the insurrection is estimated by competent authorities at 70,000 men, which exceeds the total number of Turkish troops engaged in the conquest of the Soudan sixty years ago. The victory of the regular troops at El Beid is in a great measure to be attributed to the foresight of Abdel Kader Pacha, who obtained 10,000 Remington rifles and 5,000,000 cartridges from Cairo last June. Three months earlier, when El Obeid was not fortified and only occupied by 300 men, the Mehdi could easily have captured it, and with it the province of Kordofan.

STATE GRANGERS.

The annual meeting of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, began in the court house at Harrisburg, on 12, the preliminary session being devoted to the reception of credentials About one hundred and twenty-five delegates being present. The following officers are in attendance: Master Leonard Rhone, of Centre county; Overseer, Seth Hoagland, Mercer county; Lecturer, James Calder, Dauphin county; Steward, Jesse Davis, Montgomery county; Assistant Steward, J. E. McGary, Westmoreland county; Chaplain, W. H. Holstein, Montgomery county; Treasurer, Wm. Yocum, Berks county; Secretary, R. H. Thomas, Cumberland county; Gatekeeper, Charles Hartzell, Northumberland county; Ceres, Mrs. M. J. Moore, Blair county; Pomona, Mrs. Delia Marsh, Erie county; Flora, Mrs. S. S. Rex, Montgomery county; W. C. A. S., Mrs. L. S. Rhone, Centre county.

In the evening a public meeting was held which was officered as follows: President, Leonard Rhone, Centre county; vice presidents, Henry Herr, Dauphin county, T. J. Edge, Chester county, S. W. Hawxhurst, Indiana county; secretaries, G. C. Brown, York county, W. W. Dean, Crawford county.

An address of welcome was delivered by Wm. T. Hildrup, who was one the earliest members of the order.

Leonard Rhone, master; R. H. Thomas, secretary; Wm. Yocum, treasurer, and Col. V. E. Piollet, chairman of the executive committee were re-elected.

Worthy Master Leonard Rhone read his annual address, which in many instances touched upon State matters. The importance of the common schools was dwelt upon. He urged the necessity of more practical education and thought it should be extended to include agriculture. The State could with great propriety and economy furnish the books, as the virtue and intelligence of the people was a greater source of wealth and power and a surer guarantee for the perpetuity of the State than the most gilded government or powerful monopolies. He denounced the present methods of conducting the State Agricultural College and the State Board of Agriculture. Their officers and trustees should be elected by the people, and the people, instead of a chosen few, have the benefits accruing therefrom He protested against the semi-annual appropriation of $220,000 for the National Guard and said that sum should be used or appropriated to the cause of education. Liberal provisions in the support of the school system were more potent factors for the repression of violence than glittering bayonets and tinseled vanity. He favored an equal taxation of the bonds of railroad companies for local purposes. Oil should be taxed and help bear the burden. The afternoon and evening sessions were devoted to routine business.

The Secretary's report makes a fine showing. During the year seven new lodges were instituted with a membership of over 1,200. Throughout the State 400 organizations are in existence, with a total membership of 20,000 The financial condition is much in excess of last year, over $2,000 remaining in the treasury after the current expenses had been met. The Grange will remain in session until Friday.

The clause reducing the rate of postage in the house having been reached, Mr. Murch, of Maine, offered an amendment fixing the rate of three cents for the first half ounce and two cents for every additional half ounce. He claimed that this rate would occasion no deficiency in the revenues of the post office department and declared that there was no demand for a reduction of postage.

We pronounce Murch a full-blooded jackass.

For the REPORTER.

CHRISTMAS.

THERE WAS NO ROOM FOR HIM IN THE INN.

Christ was laid in a manger, stable or barn from necessity. The inn or tavern was full before Joseph and Mary arrived. It is a fact, however, that Jesus was poor, emphatically poor; poor in the circumstances of his birth, in the circumstances of his life and in the circumstances of his death. See, 2 Cor. 8:9. There is a tendency to give Christ no room:

1. In history, Porphyry says: The prophecies may have been written after the events mentioned transpired. Gibbon says, scoffingly and deridingly, of the common Greek version of the Scriptures, the Egyptian king gathered it from the villages of Judea. But the King of Egypt he speaks of lived 300 years before Christ. Gibbon says: An account of this wonderful defeat, Julian's effort to rebuild Jerusalem in order to falsify prophecy, was published the same year by two individuals, but they were Christians. The same author says of the darkness of the crucifiction, the strange silence of all writers, except the Evangelists, disproves the statement, but Celsus, Thallus and Phlegondo mention it. Celsus remarks on the whole life of Christ, from his incarnation to his crucifixion, and he dont dispute nor deny his miracles, but ascribes them to magic art, which he says Christ learned in Egypt. Hume says, the miracles of Christ, they could not possibly have happened. So all along in history there is a disposition to give the Son of God no room.

2. In Philosophy the same tendency manifests itself. Kant taught that human Reason was incapable of obtaining a knowledge of invisible things, and that therefore, in reference to such subjects, man must follow the categorical imperative, the absolute intuition which is implanted in the breast of every man. This is the voice of Nature; and should that voice, however corrupt, contradict scripture, the former is imperative, and should be followed. In carrying out this principle, he teaches that there are three great truths, viz: the existence of God, the liberty of man and the immortality of the soul—and from the last he infers a future state. And by various processes of reasoning, he endeavors to establish those great principles. The result of this system is that Christ is esteemed only because his morals resemble those taught by Kant. Fichte, one of Kant's pupils, denied divine Revelation and the personality of God. He taught that God was the moral order of the universe, that he only exists as operating and acting in the human soul; that the thinking of the mind is the active existence of God, and thus man and God are identical. According to this philosopher, a thought and the object of it are also identical. He held that external nature is created so far as it exists, by the acting of the mind, its thoughts. His system overturns all distinctions between right and wrong, between reason and Revelation, between the present and the future. It is a system of Idealism, denying the absolute existence of all matter; yet it is an Ideal Pantheism. There is no Christ in it. Schelling taught the unity of God in opposition to Fichte and he taught the power of the mind to form conceptions concerning the Infinite in opposition to Kant. His system is called the phylosophy of the absolute because he makes the subject of thought and the object one. God, though a personal existence, exists as the universe; and becomes personal as he advances in the work of developing Himself in the universe This consciousness is most clearly enjoyed in man. Man, therefore, is the Infinite in his highest state of development, and clearest and fullest degree of consciousness, because he is the greatest work or product of the Infinite. This is Pantheism, not purely Ideal as was Fichte, but Material, like Spinoza's. This system overturns the doctrine of the personal responsibility of the soul and its immortality hereafter. It teaches that after death the immortal mind will return to the general life of the universe, of the absolute again, of which it formed a part before birth. No Christ in this system. Hegel teaches that ideas and conceptions are the only real existences and that there is nothing in the universe more substantial than concrete ideas. He maintains that in all mental processes, the mind only looks inward upon itself, upon its own ideas and representations; and that by analyzing these it arrives at all knowledge of what is said to be without the mind. This is absolute Idealism. It is Pantheism. It maintains that all things are one and identical—thought and being are identical God is nature coming to self consciousness. He is the absolute Idea. He exists only as Knowledge, and, therefore, his existence is only in that being who has knowledge, i. e., Man. Hence God is that being which thinks in man; he is that PRINCIPLE which thinks in man—and in truth there is no Sin—for what is God cannot be sinful. No Christ in this kind of Philosophy

3. There is a tendency to give Christ no room in Science. In Tyndall's scientific imagination there is nothing but the endowment of matter with all the potencies of life and thought. In Huxley's Physical Basis of Life, little pitcher of protoplasm—because you can make neither man, monkey, nor nomad without some kind of material, there is no Christ. In Herbert Spencer's something, Materialism, Matter and Force are all that is needed—give him these and the stardust and paving stones will make themselves. In Darwinism there is natural selection and survival of the fittest. Was my mother a monkey? Were your forefathers apes? Are the great questions, but no Christ comes in view at all In Haeckle's 22 stages of existence between the unicellular moneron and man, there is no Christ But it is sheer puerility for Haeckle to run the evolution of man thro' 22 stages stopping at the moneron, which is born in the nebulous guesses of his scientific imagination. Yet this is science blatant, quacklish, benighting, soul blasting science—Godless, Christless, hopeless science!

5. There is a tendency to give Christ no room in the governments of the world.

The Constitution of the United States dont recognize Jesus Christ as the Sovereign of the universe. Neither does the Constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania pay Him any direct deference. No matter what may be the form of government, monarchical, oligarchical, democratic or republican, there is no direct reference to Christ in the organic law of nations.

6. There is also a tendency to give Christ no room in the heart. By the heart is meant the whole of that moral energy by which man is moved to act. For the illumination of the understanding, the sanctification of the affections and the renewal of the will, Christ is not in any way acknowledged by multitudes.

7. And finally, there is a tendency to give Christ no room in daily life.

The real object of life is to honor Christ by confessing Him—Rom. 10, 9, 10—by usefulness—by contribution—living and dying This is the main object. Paul says: For me to live is Christ, to die is gain. Phil. 1, 21.

CONCLUSION.

1. Christ has made room for himself. Napoleon said to Bertrand: Christ is no man—Cæsar, Alexander and myself have founded empires; we did it by military power; Christ founded his kingdom by love and millions would die for him today. He will continue to make room for himself, until every tongue shall confess that He is Lord to the glory of God the Father, who will overturn and overturn and overturn until He shall come whose right it is to reign, whose Kingdom consists in righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost

2 Generally there is no room for Christ in taverns. Likely there is an incongruity between Him and the surroundings.

3. Reader have you given Christ any room in either your heart or life? Suppose you open the door of your heart and let Him in and spend the coming Christmas with you,

X.

Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for wounds and old sores. It is also invaluable for what is called proud flesh. It is a great disinfectant. It sweetens the air if placed in shallow dishes around the apartment, and foul water is also purified by its use.

TALK WITH DORSEY.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF A CAMPAIGN FUND IN INDIANA,

And Over a Million Spent in New York in 1880.

Indianapolis, December 6.—"Why did you not testify in your own behalf during the recent Star Route trial, Mr. Dorsey?"

"I wanted to do that, and bring our books into court, but my attorney and many strong personal friends objected on the ground that it would open the door for Merrick to go into the campaign of 1880, for the reason that my partner, who really had all the control in managing the Star Route mail contracts, had been a large contributor to the campaign fund of 1880, and it was set out in the books."

"Who was your partner and what did he give?"

"Mr. J. W. Bosler, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He gave Garfield $5,000 for his personal campaign expenses, and afterwards gave $25,000 toward the general expenses of the campaign. None of my counsel thought there was any case against me, and decided not to introduce a witness in my defense, and not one was called. I was perfectly willing, not only to take the stand, but to introduce our books and accounts."

"That leads to another question. Could any of the money contributed by your partner be traced by your books beyond the payment of the treasurer of the Campaign Committee?"

"I think not, but you know when the bars are once let down you can not put them up again when you want to, and you may be certain that the shrewd Democratic lawyers engaged in the prosecution would cover on cross examination every corner of the field opened by the examination in chief. But at the next trial of the case we will have the books in evidence, and I will take the stand myself, and the boys can have all the information they want."

"Will General Brady be a witness in the next trial?"

"I am told he will, though I have no information from him direct."

"Do you suppose that the investigation can develop what you did to carry Indiana and New York in 1880?" was the next inquiry.

"I don't know, and can't say that I care a great deal."

"How much money was used by your special committee in Indiana?"

"I think a little over four hundred thousand dollars."

"How did you manage to spend or disburse that enormous amount?"

"The poll of the State, disclosed the condition of the vote, and the County Committees made an estimate of the amount of money needed in each precinct. They then selected three reputable citizens of every precinct, and the money was given to them, each one just showing how much the other got. In this way it was next to impossible for any man to appropriate the funds to his own uses, and then the money was placed nearest where it was needed."

"You went to New York after the campaign in Indiana. Did you do any effective financial work there?"

"Just about four times as much as in Indiana."

"I suppose Mr. Arthur knew where the funds were raised and what disposition was made of them in New York?"

"Well, he was in a position where he could know, and I have never heard it charged that he took any pains to keep from knowing all that was done with it. The truth is, our campaign in Indiana was mere child's play compared with that in New York."

"Why in the world did't you let this come out in the trial? Seems to me that while one side was trying to purify the public service you might have done much toward purifying politics?"

"Well that might have been better than to sit still and allow those people to discredit me until the facts would not have any weight But I did not think there was any case against me, and I don't think so now, but I have had such a fire upon me for the last year and a half that I could not now get a fair hearing in the press if I tried Political practices are not to usually those prescribed by Sunday school managers, and no matter how innocent they may have been in intention, there are people who would think the end attained did not justify the means."

"Do you think Mr. Arthur has that view of the case?"

"I do not know anything about what he thinks, but I do know the part he took in the campaign of 1880."

"Then you think the magic of Garfield's name was not sufficient to have carried New York without the aid of extraordinary efforts on the part of the workers?"

"Hardly sufficient; he, too, knew what work was needed—in fact, both he and Mr. Blaine appreciated it, and both went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel conference, where New York was discussed quite as much as was Indiana. None of the managers were ignorant of the necessities of the campaign."

"Do you suppose that the introduction of your books and the testimony of yourself and General Brady would open the way to get the book of your finance committee before the court as evidence?"

"It would tend that way. I don't know what General Brady would testify to, but I think what he could tell might be very interesting reading. Let it result as it will I will take the stand and so will Mr. Bosler, and I don't think he will be doubted in any statement he may make. I will be well coroborated."

A CASE THAT PUZZLED THE WHOLE FACULTY.

Mrs. Milo Ingram gave the names of some of the most reputable physicians in two cities—Pittsburg and Allegheny—to whom she had paid large sums of money for treatment, but she grew rapidly worse. She was then taken to the most reputable physicians and surgeons in New York, but with no better success. They had all pronounced it cancer, and declared she must die. The flesh of her breast was eaten away down to the ribs; the breast bone was laid bare and the disease made its way upwards, causing the breast to become detached from the wall of the chest, hanging loose from above. See page 25, of Dr Hartman's "Ills of Life" how Peruna cured her. They are given away by druggists—gratis.

Thomas Stanton, Wrightaville, Pa., says: Brown's Iron Bitters instantly relieved me of an alarming fluttering of the heart."

A SUICIDE'S NOTION.

READING, December 14.—Alfred G Machmer, aged twenty-one years, son of a farmer, Jonas Machmer, residing near Mosglem spring, fourteen miles from this city, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a gun in the wood shed He left a letter behind, occupying eight pages, in which he bids goodbye to his parents, sisters and friends, and says that he was driven to the deed by a false report about himself and a young lady of the neighborhood. He says that the report gave him so much trouble that bright angels took pity on him and when he retired at night they sat on his bed and said, "Come up to heaven." He directed that his horse and carriage should be given to his sisters, and his father should have another young man to take his place. He mentioned the names of the young men who should dig his grave and the young ladies who should sing at the house, "safe in the arms of Jesus" and other hymns that he named, as he wanted a "nice funeral." He closed by writing, "Now I will go and shoot myself right away. Our Father who art heaven."

A MAN CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT AND KILLS HIMSELF.

Louisville, Ky., December 6.—John Trinler and wife, of Chicago, have been in this city several days stoping at the residence of Fred. Lenning, the former having legal business at New Albany where he formerly lived. This morning Trinler cut his wife's throat almost from ear to ear, and then did the same work for himself. He was dead when found. His wife is still living. No particular can be had, the wife being speechless. No one knows of any trouble between the two. It is supposed Trinler was attacked with insanity growing out of business troubles Trinler's mind being on the litigation he was conducting.

OUR PREMIUM.—We offer the following: 1st. Any subscriber paying for the Reporter one year in advance, can have 2 months' extra credit, or the Chicago Weekly News 6 months free. 2d. Any subscriber paying one year in advance, and sending us a new name, with cash in advance one year, will be entitled to the Chicago Weekly News one year free each. This is a better offer than is made by any other papers that offers a chromo worth perhaps 5 to 10 cts. or writing paper worth 8 to 10 cents, However, any one preferring 125 sheets of note paper to any of the above, can have it. When you write say which you select. tf

Holiday Goods at Wanamaker's.

One quarter in the store is peculiarly a Holiday quarter, a gift quarter; a place where just a little use is made the vehicle for a great deal of luxury. It is full now; full of wonders; full of pretty things; full of silly things; full of surprises; full of what nobody expects; full of what everybody expects; full, as it has been full near Christmas time before.

Beginning at the very centre of the store, next north are two counters, one of them very large, and one half as large, filled to overflowing with perfumeries and other toilet articles and implements. We positively must not begin to mention names, nor even classes. The only way to get away from these miraculous things is to break away.

Next northwest is a collection of small things that people used to luxury will recognize under the name small leather articles. About the biggest thing there is a portfolio or writing-case. Pocketbooks are the commonest. But such pocketbooks! Oh, yes you can get good substantial pocketbooks there, with not a cent of extravagance in them; but naturally we are thinking of the brighter ones. Leather isn't fine enough. They must enamel it, paint it, deck it out with silk and shining silver and gold Every year people get worse and worse. Every year they must have stranger and stranger things. Silk, plush, velvet and fur bags are there, with all their pretty and handy and cunning fastenings. But we must hurry on.

Next northwest are writing-papers. Here's room for a treatise. We're not going to stop. But anybody who passes that white-looking island of trade in the sea of people, without finding out what *Wanamaker Best* means, in or out of Holiday time, is a loser. What a glory has a page of pure paper!

Photograph albums are next on northwest; and here the circle widens. Is all that long row photograph albums? Is it possible that so many people didn't buy albums last year, when we brought over a ship-load almost? There's a new set of people this year, may be. At least the photographers haven't gone out of business. At this end are velvet frames; yonder are boxes of leather and plush. You can pay $60 for a box that a touch will spoil. Don't suppose that the things put out to show, even under glass, are the fine ones. Whisper to the saleswoman that your pocket is full of money, and that you are aching to get rid of it.

Brass and bronze! Oh, see the mob of brasses and bronzes. Open your dictionary. The first word you come to has its image there. Preposterous things! Have your wits about you. An artist has studied out every one. The artist is a wag too; for jokes abound; little touches of humor and broad farces. So there is pathos; and beauty everywhere. But shall we presume to discourse of ten thousand things in a shop, each of which was born of Art?

North from centre, all the way to the outer circle.

Everything in Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel, and Housekeeping Appointments sent by mail, express or freight, according to circumstances—subject to return and refund of money if not satisfactory. Catalogue, with details, mailed on application.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets and City-hall square, Philadelphia.

CHRISTMAS—SANTA CLAUS.

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS,
SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS,
IS AT CEDARS. FOR DOLLS AND TOYS.
IS AT CEDARS. FOR DOLLS AND TOYS.
FOR BIG AND LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS.
FOR BIG AND LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS.
CONFECTIONERIES, THE FIZEST AND BEST.
CONFECTIONERIES, THE FINEST AND BEST.

All the toys of the World, Horns, Drums, Balls, Dishes, Dolls, and every plaything in the Toy line.

Stock of Candies and Nuts unsurpassed, at

CEDAR'S BAKERY, BELLEFONTE.

SNOW SHOE COAL!

The Snow Shoe Coal mined by James S. Summerville is for sale in Bellefonte at the yard of Alexander & Co. The run of the mines is the best Soft Coal offered for sale in Centre County and is sold at the lowest prices. 14dc1m

GRAIN! GRAIN!

Highest market rates paid for all kinds of grain

COAL!

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Egg, Stove, Chestnut and Pea coal, at the lowest rates.

G. A. RUNK.
14dc3m Spring Mills.

MILESBURG PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

A very valuable property in Milesburg, is offered at private sale, consisting of two excellent town lots, thereon a 2½ STORY HOUSE, with all necessary outbuildings; a never-failing well of soft water at the door, choice fruit, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and smaller fruits on the premises. Persons desiring to purchase a pleasant and profitable home, can call upon Mr. Elias Zimmerman, who will show them the property. For further information apply to MRS. JOHN RIDER,
7dec1f Tussyville, Pa.

VALUABLE BLACKSMITH Stand For Sale.—The undersigned offers his property at Tussyville, at private sale, consisting of a two story HOUSE, BLACKSMITH SHOP, and half an acre of ground. The blacksmith stand is one of the best in the valley.

Terms reasonable and possession given at any time. JOHN REITER,
9novtf Tussyville, Pa.

CHRISTMAS!

IS COMING!!

LET ALL THE PEOPLE REJOICE!

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fall and Winter GOODS, at Wolf's Store.

Equal to Any in the County.

And far Superior to Most any other Stock.

Fine Dress Goods, latest styles—unrivaled for beauty,

Ladies only call and see it!

CLOTHING—Overcoats and suits for Men and Boys.

Hats, Notions, boots and shoes, all styles and every Variety. The PUREST and best GROCERIES, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, none but the best quality and best flavor.

Come and See!

Beats all for Bargains!

Goods AT COST!

—AT—

And Brockerhof's NEW STORE!

CENTRE HALL.

Grand Opening

—OF—

NEW STOCK,

JOHN MULLEN.

Manager,

—AT THE—

-Hotel Stand.-

DRY GOODS, LADYS DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS NOTIONS. EANCY GOODS, Ready Made

CLOTHING

—FOR—

Men and Boys.

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Syrups, Queensware, Glassware,

BARGAINS!

THAT WONDERFUL BOOK. GUIDE TO SUCCESS.

WITH FORMS FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIETY

Is selling by tens of thousands. It is the most universally useful book ever published. It tells completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way How to be Your Own Lawyer How to Do Business Correctly and Successfully, How to act in Society and everywhere. A gold mine of varied information to all classes for constant reference. WANTED—AGENTS for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SCAMMELL & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 10augdn

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JAS. A. BEAVER, J. D. SHUGERT, President. Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits, And Allow Interest, Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

10ap68tf

READY FOR CHRISTMAS!

Our establishment has been put in holiday attire, and we are now ready to receive the visit of out-of-town customers, who will visit Philadelphia on holiday shopping trips within the next few weeks.

To give an idea of the vast extent of our preparations for the holidays we name a few things that are especially adapted for presents from some of our departments.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

A most magnificent assortment of SILKS, VELVETS and PLUSHES in all grades, all colors, and at all prices.

RELIABLE BLACK SILKS that will wear in the most satisfactory manner as low as $1.00 per yard.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

All the latest productions of European looms in dress fabrics are on exhibition

EMBROIDERED DRESS PATTERNS put up in boxes with sufficient material for the entire dress are particularly adapted for presents.

CASHEMERS, Black and Colored have been a specialty with us for years and we probably carry the largest stock of them in America.

COURTAULD'S CAPES of the first quality only, in rolls and made up into veils of all lengths.

LADIES' WRAP DEPARTMENT.

We have nothing more elegant to offer for presents than our stock of FUR GARMENTS, Embracing: Seal Skin Sacques and Dolmans, Otter Sacques and Dolmans Fur-lined Wraps of all shades and in all Materials Quilted and Plush Lined Wraps of all kinds Our stock of FOREIGN COATS AND JACKETS, for both Ladies and Children, is the largest, handsomest and most varied that has ever been brought to America.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

We have an immense stock of shawls of all kinds as follows:

Paisley	Scotch Blanket
French India	French Beaver
Decker India	Himalayan
Delphia India	Ladykh
Mount Inais	Chonille
Cashmere Valley	Persian

Children's Shawls, etc. varying in price from 50 cents to $1000 00

GOSSAMER DEPARTMENT.

No more useful present can be given than one of these weather protectors We keep the best grades only, and warrant all we sell. We have all styles and prices for Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys.

SKIRT DEPARTMENT.

The predicted cold weather makes a warm skirt a very acceptable present this year. We have FELT SKIRTS. EMBROIDERED SKIRTS ALL WOOL FLANNEL SKIRTS. QUILTED SATIN SKIRTS. MISSES and CHILDREN'S SKIRTS &c &c. &c. &c., All low prices.

JERSEY DEPARTMENT.

The Jersey excitement continues unabated especially in the shades for evening wear. We have the only REAL PARIS JERSEYS that have so far been brought to this country. All sizes, styles and colors.

CARDIGAN JACKETS AND CHILDREN'S JERSEYS, at the same counter.

UMBRELLA DEPARTMENT.

We have Gift Umbrellas with handles of

Sterling Silver	Carved Ivory
Alligator Leather } with silver caps }	Natural Sticks Ancient Oak
Etched Ivory	Buck Horn
Oriental Carvings	Porcelain Balls
Fine Ebony	&c. &c. &c.,

In all qualities of silk from $2 50 upwards.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

These goods are yearly becoming more popular as gifts. We have everything desirable in SILK HOSIERY. Everything desirable in LISLE HOSIERY. Everything desirable in COTTON HOSIERY. Everything desirable in WOOL HOSIERY for ladies, children and men. IN WINTER UNDERWEAR for both sexes we have everything made in SILK, CASHMERE, MERINO AND Novelty Weaves.

ART NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.

Our workrooms have been busy for months preparing the Holiday Goods now on exhibition. We show all the latest novelties in

Table Covers	Screens
Sofa Cushions	Table Scarfs
Lambrequins	Banners
Foot Rests	Fancy Baskets
Slippers	Towel Racks
Toilet Sets	Tidies
Mouchoirs	Matts

&c. &c. &c.

Prices will be found to be very reasonable

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Of course this is the department that will come most in prominence the next few weeks. There will be found

Comb & Brush cases,	Pearl Card Cases
Jewel Cases	Shopping Bags
Dressing Cases	Pocketbooks
Handkerchief boxes	Hand Mirrors
Glove Boxes	Card Cases
Work "	Cigar "
Fans of all kinds	Tidies & Splashers
Perfume Cases	Toilet Articles

&c &c &c

IN LADIES' MADE-UP LACE GOODS, We have everything that can be thought of. COLLARS AND FICHUS, AND LANGERIE of all kinds.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

Contains a vast assortment of Handkerchiefs for ladies, gentlemen and children. LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, In lace, silks and linnen. MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, In Silk and Linnen. With every half dozen and dozen handkerchiefs we give an elegant fancy box.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Nearly everything for gentlemen's wear, excepting clothing, will be found there.

Neckwear, Scarf Pins and Rings, Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Cardigan Jackets, Wrappers and Smoking Jackets, Collars and Cuffs, White Shirts, Bicycle Shirts, Underclothing, &c. &c. &c. &c.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Men's Gloves in kid, castor, fur tops, dog-skin, buck skin, gauntlets goat-skin, cloth, knitted, etc., for dress, street and driving.

LADIE'S GLOVES in kid, pig-skin, castor, cashmere, fur tops, cloth and knitted, in all styles of fastenings.

CHILDREN'S GLOVES of all kinds.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

We have made up many costumes for ladies, misses and children purposely for the Christmas trade. There are all styles for morning, afternoon and evening wear in Velvet, plush, Satin, Silk and Dress Goods The styles are mostly copied from Parisian models.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

We have a wonderful collection of Suits all of styles to fit boys from 3 to 16 years of age, and Overcoats as well.

Now is an especially good time to buy these goods, prices being lower than any other season of the year excepting midsummer.

THE LINNEN DEPARTMENT.

Is replete with handsome things in TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, PIANO COVERS, &c. &c. &c. Nowhere else in Philadelphia is such a stock gathered under one roof.

BLANKETS COUNTERPANES and DOWN QUILTS Occupying a department near by, as also does LAP ROBES and HORSE BLANKETS.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

All kinds of fine underclothing for ladies have been placed on show including UNDERWEAR IN SETS, In handsome boxes. INFANTS' OUTFITS Of all kinds that will make pretty and useful presents.

Those of our out-of-town patrons, who will not be able to visit us in person, should avail themselves of our system of shopping by mail.

Our "Fashion Quartan for Winter" is now out and replete with pleasant and instructive reading on topics of fashion, home art erly kindred subjects The present number has 128 large pages, containing over one thousand engravings, illustrating the new fashions in every department of dress goods besides a fashion plate and three pages of new music Single copy, 15 cents; per annum, 50 cents.

STRWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Eighth and Market, Eighth and Filbert.,

Philadelphia.

SECHLERS!

—o—

NEW GOODS!

Just opened a full line of Choice Family GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, Such as TEAS, COFFEES. SUGARS, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, DRIED FRUITS, MEATS, NUTS, OYSTERS, FINE CANDIES. *FISH, SYRUPS, ETC.,* Together with GLASS, CHINA, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. at the lowest living prices Goods are all newly bought, strictly fresh, and of the very best kind.

MEAT MARKET.

Beef of the choicest cattle, veal, pork and mutton, fresh and always on hand. 30 nov. tf

New York Weekly Herald,

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald and is arranged in handy departments. The

Foreign News embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

American News are given the Telegraphic Despatches of

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., Dec. 21, 1882.

FRED KURTZ, ... Editor.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2 50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

☞ Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium.

We have the
FINEST LINE OF GOODS
—In—
—PENNSVALLEY,—
Suitable for Presents.

——You will find our Stores always lively and up to the times.
G. R. Spigelmeyer & Co.—Whitmer & Co. Spring Mills, Pa.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

Get two Weekly Newspapers for the Price of One.

And the Best Inland Daily at Reduced Rates.

The subscription price of the "Weekly Patriot" is $1.00 per annum, cash in advance.

Hereafter the Weekly Patriot and the New York "Weekly Sun" will be sent to the same address, one year, for $1.80 cash in advance, or the Weekly Patriot and the Philadelphia "Weekly Times" for $2.00 cash in advance.

To any person getting up a club of ten or more subscribers to the Weekly Patriot at one dollar per copy per annum, one copy will be sent gratis for the year.

The subscription price of the "Daily Patriot" by mail is $6 00 per annum, cash in advance. If not paid in advance $7 00 per annum will be charged; for three months $1 50 if paid in advance or $2 00 if not paid in advance, and proportional rates for shorter periods. The Daily Patriot during the sessions of Congress and the legislature will be especially interesting. Send for sample copies of Daily and Weekly. Remittances may be made by Post Office money order or draft accepted by bank on which it is drawn. Address PATRIOT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 320 Market street, Harrisburg, Penn'a. 14dec3t

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TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

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NEW YORK OBSERVER,

the oldest and best of the religious weeklies. For sixty years this undenominational, unsectarian and evanglical newspaper has been circulating in the United States and in almost every foreign country. Its subscribers are counted by tens of thousands. Each year its proprietors have added to its value, engaging fresh editors and correspondents at home and abroad, enlarging and multiplying its departments and endeavoring to realize their high ideal of the best religious and Secular Family Newspaper. They offer, this year, to every subscriber, new or old, whose subscription is paid for 1883, the new book of Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., entitled "Prayer and its Answer," a handsome volume of nearly 200 pages, bound in cloth, the retail price of which is one dollar. Specimen copies of the paper sent free. Address:
THE NEW YORK OBSERVER,
14dec3t New York.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——We were favored by Wolf & Son with a sample of syrup just taped, which we can safely pronounce an article superior to any of the kind in the county—fit for the table of princes.

——An exchange from one of the western counties mentions potatoes being small. Well, in this valley we can say with safety there is only one small potato, and Spring Mills has it.

....Next week being Christmas week, there will be no paper published from this office, in accordance with acustom in all newspaper offices. We ask the indulgence of our patrons, as the hands engaged upon the paper wish to have a week's rest and enjoyment along with the rest of Christianity.

——A Cincinnati court has decided that the word "damn" is not profane If a fellow has a mil now, he can dam it as much as he pleases, only so he don't tol'd it too hard.

——James Treaster shot a large wildcat on the Mifflin county side of Seven mts.

——Suits have been marked down at Philadelphia Branch, to accommodate the holiday rush. Others do the opsite they put on the prices when re is a rush.

——Millheim is nearer Texas than any ier town we know of.

——If Mifflin county will send a hunk bear "venison" to this office, we will t by-gones be by-gones, for the sake of electing the ticket."

——Hats, caps, collars, ties, cuffs, jewlry, underwear, and anything a man or oy needs to wear, 30 per cent. cheaper at the Philad. Branch than elsewhere. Try it.

——A letter from Millheim suggests the numbering of the houses in that boro By all means—and then the electric light.

——Dinges has a fine lot of new Christmas good-, which is very suitable for Christmas gifts. Call at the Penns Valley bargain store and see the stock.

——Highest and best prices paid for all kinds of produce at Dinges' store.

....Wesley Henney and Sam'l Shoop have become successors to J. O. Deininger in the manufacture of carriages, &c., in this place. They are sober and industrious young men and deserving every encouragement.

....On last Saturday night the washhouse of D. S. Erb, in Ferguson twp., was destroyed by fire, with it the meat of four hogs that were butchered that day.

....Robt. Brett, esq., one Ferguson twp's active citizens favored the Reporter with a call on Tuesday.

——Still a few of those fine cheap and warm overcoats left at Dinges' Bargain store. None so cheap elsewhere in the county.

——A son of Dr. Stamm, of Millheim, the other day, as he stepped upon the walk, slipped and fell, breaking an arm

——If you want to buy your wife, daughter, sister, cousin, aunt, or grandmother, something nice for Christmas, go look at the silk dolmans and real seal skin plush garments at the Bee Hive.

It is rather late in the season for snake stories, but a friend on Chest creek vouches for it as a fact. About two weeks ago while a number of men were cutting down trees for square timber on lands of Colonel E. A. Irvin, near the Cambria county line, on the Summerville & Stevens job, a pine tree was cut down which proved to be hollow at the but, and in it was found a nest of rattlesnakes, and when killed and counted tallied fifty-four venomous reptiles. This raid should certainly clean out that neck of woods for some distance around.

——Fine confectioneries, nuts, raisins for Christmas, at Dinges—all fresh.

Farmers and others desiring a genteel, lucrative agency business by which $5 to $20 dollars a day can be earned, send address, on postal, to H. C. Wilkinson & Co., 195 & 197 Fulton St., New York. 21dec6m

It is not not necessary to pick our words in mentioning the Philadelphia "Times," the prospectus of which journal appears in another column. The "Times" has got to be a sort of necessity with some people of this community and it ought to be with many more. It has many imitators all over the land, but there is really nothing like the "Times" from Maine to California. We have persuaded ourselves at times that the reason the people like it so much is that it is constantly giving its readers juicy bites from the sunny side of the journalistic peach. 2t

For low prices in job work, sale bills, etc., call at the Reporter office, or, send your orders by mail. Try us. tf

WONDERS.
Fond reader, do you love to read?
And would you live for years?
Then kindly do my warning heed,
And wipe away your tears;
If you have druggists near at hand,
Ask for the "Ills of Life,"
A book that's read throughout the land,
And is with wonders life.—Peruna

——If you wish luck to strike you all through 1883, why we no boots or shoes but what you purchase at Doll & Mingle's, in the Brockerhoff house row, and you will have a good *understanding* all the year round.

HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

——There will be a public entertainment on Sunday evening before Christmas, in the M. E. church of this place.

——The dinner to be given by the Evangelical congregation, on Saturday previous to Christmas, Dec. 23d, promises to be a rich treat; extensive preparations are being made and they kindly ask the community to share in the feast. They need funds and all help will be greatly appreciated. The dinner and supper will be served in Deininger's store room, at 25 cents a meal.

The Aaronsburg Reformed Sunday School anticipates a pleasant time next Saturday evening at its Christmas celebration. The devotional service and the antiphonal Scripture readings will be interspersed with excellent Christmas chants and anthems prepared for the occasion under the instruction Prof. Wm. T. Meyer. Decorations, a treat to the children, a short address and a collection for the benefit of the Orphan's Home, will be among the features of the occasion

CONVENTION in the Musical College, at Freeburg, beginning Monday evenfng, January 15, 1883, continuing one week. Eminent musicians are engaged from adjoining counties, Philadelphia and Lancaster city. Address, F. C. MOYER, 3t Musical Director.

——Cedar's bakery has had a big rush for Christmas goods—big and little go there for their fine candies, nuts, fruits and toys. All are so nice and pretty. Call in now and get some too, Cedars, mind you, is selling low so that all can get at least something for felt or friend.

....Old 1882 is about to pass along with the things that have been. Young 1883 stands yonder waiting to see '82 pass over the edge of the stage to return no more, and as '82 glides quietly over the edge '83 comes on the top with new life, new hopes, young blood, and to remind us of the fitness of new and better resolves Let all heed the instruction and resolve that 1883 shall not pass out without every family having finally resolved that the greater portion of their groceries shall be purchased at Sechlers, because they are among the few that keep fresh and unadulterated goods, whether for table use or manufactured wares for the household. Sechlers intend to enter 1883 with a more complete stock than ever, and will stick to their accustomed honesty and fair dealing, and sell at a trifle above wholesale prices to all cash buyers.

....Fine Christmas kerchiefs, and innumerable other fancy articles, specially selected for the holiday season, fine bric-a-brac, in China and other ware, of elegant design, large and small, useful and ornamental, now on exhibition on the Christmas counter of Wolf & Son, Centre Hall. No better place to select a handsome Christmas gift for a friend. Go and see the fine display even if you don't wish to purchase.

....The Pittsburg *Post* is the largest democratic daily in the state, and the leading organ west of the Alleghenies. The *Post* furnishes all the telegraphic news, and has the most readable Washington correspondence. The Weekly *Post* is one of the largest size papers, and a first class family journal.

——Get a pair of boots as a Christmas gift for your boy, at Powers & Son's, where they have a fine special lot for the holiday season, or a pair of handsome shoes for your little daughter, and you make a gift that will be appreciated above any other. You can buy boots and shoes so low at Pewers' that all can afford a new pair to start in with 1883—prices put down especially for this purpose.

——Ladies' furs and fur trimmings, all grades and styles at the Bee Hive.

Noah Cronmiller, the once popular clerk in this town, has come up from Aaronsburg on a visit, and showed his ever pleasant countenance in our sanctum.

——If you have no overcoat, do not let 1883 catch you without one, when Lewius, at the Philadelphia Branch has piles of them in prices ranging from almost nothing up. All clothing has been marked down by Lewius, it is the best Christmas gift he can offer his customers, for in every purchase of clothing he enables you to save from $1 to $10 or $15. Who can beat that, and its as true as Pattison is governor-elect of Penn'a and Butler of Massachusetts.

Letters from Chiapas, Mexico, state cholera raged with such violence that in some places owners of and laborers on the plantation all died, and as it was not possible to bury them, the bodies had been burned. Sixty deaths a day had occurred in Tornala. A terrible panic ensued

——If you would purchase first class groceries at cost, go to Burchfield's, in the Centre Co. Bank building. It is rare this line of goods is offered in this manner. Bear this in mind, it will pay to lay up a year's supply.

——Graham & Son have just received another lot of those nice, warm buffined boots and shoes. Every body that is troubled with cold feet should try a pair. Gum boots and overshoes of every description. Lumbermen's driving boots, lumberman's pure gum overshoes, and felt boots—in fact, any kind of boots or shoes you may ask for. Remember the place, corner Brockerhoff row—room formerly occupied by Centre Co. Banking Co. 2t

——John Kennedy has placed two fine nickle show-cases in his jewelery snop. He keeps up with the times.

For bruises or sprains bathe the part in cold water 'till you get ready a decoction of wormwood and vinegar. When the herb is fresh gathered pound the leaves, wet with vinegar, and bind on, and when the herb is dry put it in the vinegar and let it boil a short time; then bathe the bruise with the decoction and bind on the herb.

——Harry Teats knows a thing or two—he just knows what kind of goods, belonging to the grocery line, people want for the holidays—and he's got 'em too, in quantities to supply the whole county, among which will be found fine candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, all the canned and dried fruits, and coffee, tea, and syrups, of the highest grades.

Grand Dinner on Saturday at 12 o'clock in Deininger's store room, Supper at 6:30 o'clock. Oysters and ice cream extra.

FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

of Centre county, Pa.—Centre Hall, Dec. 21, 1882. The Annual meeting of the members and election of 12 Directors to manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of D. Meyer at Centre Hall, on Monday January 8th, 1883 between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of said day. Members generally are requested to attend.
D. F. LUSE, HENRY KELLER,
Sec'y. Pres't.

Now is the time to purchase your Christmas goods and you should make your selections early as goods are going fast. If you wish to make any presents during the Holidays drop in at my store where you will find as fine a line of goods to select from as can be found in the county

I have just received a full line of jewelry which I am offering at unusual low prices and within the reach of all. My stock consists of an endless variety of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Ladies Watches with Chain, Bracelets, Pins, Cuff Buttons, Collar Buttons, &c., any of which will make a handsome present.

If your eye sight is failing, call in and I will furnish you with one of the best make of glasses in the country.

Have an endless variety of clocks on hand.

Also, Agent for The NEW MOME sewing machine, best in the market.

Come and see my goods.

Wish you all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Yours Respectfully,
J. Q. A. KENNEDY,
Centre Hall, Pa.

MADISONBURG CHIPS.

Thomas Shafer has returned from the west and speaks favorably of it. The Smull family is still suffering from sickness. Mr. Sam'l Snafer, an old citizen is approaching his end. Mrs. Henry Shafer, from Illinois, is visiting friends here. Woodchucks are so plenty here that a premium has been set upon them and boys are having sport out of it. Prof. Smith's singing class meets every Saturday evening in Union hall—class numbers 60.

The corner-stone for the new Luthern church is ready, but no time set for laying. Our schools are prospering—paper reading on 22 inst., by Prof's Limbert and Wolf, exercises opened by G. W. Hasel and Miss Ida Smull. Illness has confined David Shafer to his house for some time. Miss Kate Shafer, of Reading, is visiting friends here. Friend D. Roush is not keeping up his record on coons or else the animals must be getting scarce.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment in the Luthearn church, of this place, on Christmas evening, promises to be a fine affair. There will be vocal and instrumental music, in which the choir, the school and infant department of the school will take part. Responsive reading will be had; the erection of a monument to the eight graces by eight young ladies; together with a new and entirely original feature, an exhibition of Christian crosses and monograms, by twelve young ladies, these with short addresses, will render the whole an interesting and enjoyable affair.

An invitation is extended to the public in general.

John Kennedy, jeweler, has a choice lot of first class spectacles, pins, watches gold and silver, chains, and every thing in the line of first class jewelry, a capital place for purchasing a Christmas present, cheap.

To remove warts, get a little bull dock's gall and keep it in a bottle; rub a little on the warts two or three times a day and in a short time they will disappear.

——Miller's Book Store, next door to the post-office, Bellefonte, has the best selected stock of fancy articles for the holidays, that ever was brought to this county. If you wish a handsome book, an elegant album, pictures, cards, any work of art, beautiful articles in China or glass, toys of the prettiest make and every device, and any other article of fancy goods go to Miller's book store.

For chapped lips mix two tablespoonfuls of clarified honey, with a few drops of lavender water or any other perfume, and annoint the lips frequently.

For a scald or burn, apply immediately pulverized charcoal and oil. Lamp oil will do, but linseed is better. The effect is miraculous.

——Geo. W. Eaton's new confectionery, in the Brockerhoff house row, is like a bee-hive—folks just coming and going all the time, attracted by his superior stock of fine candies, fruits, nuts, and other goods for the holidays. His stock is a sight worth seeing, and seeing it you can't help but buy. The little folks can hardly think of having any thing for Christmas unless it is purchased at Eatons.

Hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach is promptly checked by small doses of salt. The patient should be kept as quiet as possible.

——If you want a handsome satchel, pocket book, gold pen or pencil, fancy work basket, fine toy dishes, doll or any other fancy article you can imagine, in gold, silver, glass, wood, gutta percha, China or other material you will find it at Miller's the largest, best and most complete book and stationery store in central Penna.

A CANARY BIRD

makes one of the nicest Christmas presents; his sweet voice being a constant reminder of the doner. The newly imported Night singing canary is the best as it sings by lamplight as well as during the day. the cost is $2.50. Cages can be had form one dollar for a brass cage up to 10 dollars for a silver plated one.

The best place to go for these things is to the retail department of the BIRD FOOD COMPANY, 237 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. They have the largest stock of all kinds of birds, cages, aquariums, fine bred dogs, etc., in America. Canaries can be sent by express with perfect safety. A printed guarantee given with every bird. 2t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county there will be exposed at public sale, by the undersigned, administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of Samuel B Meyer, deceased, on Monday, 1st day of January, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Millheim, Pa., the following real estate in the borough of Millheim, bounded by the lands of John Stoner, Wm. Meyer et al., containing 9 ACRES, 12[illegible] **per**, neat measure; in good state of cultiva[illegible] Terms: One half on confirmation of sale, balance in one year.
J. H. REIFSNYDER, Adm'r,
dec14td Millheim, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in partition, there will be exposed at public sale, on Thursday, the 4th day of January, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the late residence of John Love, deceased, about one mile west of Tusseyville, the following described real estate, lots of said John Love, viz:

A VALUABLE FARM in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Michael Spyker, John Stoner, James M'Clellan and others, containing about 160 ACRES, mostly of good limestone land, about 14 acres of which are covered with a good growth of TIMBER. The residue in a fine state of cultivation thereon erected a good TWO STORY frame dwelling HOUSE, a good bank-barn and other outbuildings. There is an excellent orchard on the place and a well of never failing water. The farm is located in an excellent neighborhood and in convenient access to churches, schools, &c., affording a rare opportunity of securing a most desirable home.

Terms of sale: A sum equal to the cost in the proceeding in partition and expenses of sale, in hand, when the property is knocked down; one-third of the cost of residue cash upon confirmation of the sale; one third one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining one-third, at the death of Elizabeth Love, the widow of decedent, with interest thereon, to be paid her annually during the term of her natural life. Said last two payments to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises. OLIVER K. LOVE,
Adm'r of John Love, deceased, and Trustee to sell, Tusseyville, Pa. 14dec3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county in the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Runk, dec'd.

The undersigned, appointed an Auditor to make distribution of the funds in hands of L W Munson, administrator of &c., of said decedent, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte, on Monday, January 8, 1883, at 10 a. m.
14dectd ELLIS L. ORVIS, Auditor

CAUTION.—Having purchased at Constable's sale, on Dec. 9, the articles here mentioned, as the property of W B. Krape, I will leave same in his possession at my pleasure and caution all against meddling with same:

1 mare, buggy, harness, 1 organ, 1 cook-stove and utencils, 1 clock, 2 spring wagons, 1 two-horse wagon, 2 hogs, 3 beds and bedding, 1 table 1 sink, carpets, chairs, and all of the defendant's personal property. J. S. KRAPE,
14dec3t Spring Mills, Pa.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtuoe of an order of the Orphans Court of Centre county, there will be exposed at public sale, at the late residence of Joseph Shirk, deceased, 1½ miles west of POTTERS MILLS, Potter township, on Saturday, December 23, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following valuable real estate late the property of said Joseph Shirk, viz.: A valuable tract of Farming Land in Potter twp., bounded by the lands of Daniel Fleisher, George M. Harter, Thomas Stiver, and others, containing 130 acres more or less. Thereon erected a Two-story Frame dwelling house, nearly new, a bank barn and other outbuildings. There is a good orchard on the place, a never-failing spring of excellent water at the door from which it is piped to the barn. Also a tract of Mountain Land within a mile of the farm, bounded by lands of Joseph Neff Uriah Slack's heirs and others, containing Thirty Acres, more or less, and is covered with a good growth of timber. Terms will be made known on day of sale. H. C. SHIRK
D. B. BRISBIN,
Adm'rs of Joseph Shirk, dec'd.

——Have you been at Sands' menagerie of toys? If not go at once and you can find objects that will please any boy and girl between Alaska and Cape Horn. And what an immense stock—children prefer taking a look at Sands' toys to any show that ever stopped in Bellefonte. And then at the same place you will find a fine stock of candies, fruits, nuts, cakes, equal to any. Call at Sands' bakery all who are on the hunt for Christmas goods, and you can get what you want.

....Read adv. of the Morning *Patriot*. The daily reaches our county at noon of same day it is published, bringing later news than any other city daily. It is the most spirited democratic paper in the state, and sound in its views.

....A most elegant display of fine China ware, for the holiday season, now adorns Wolf & Son's counters, consisting of vases, dishes, toy-sets, fancy plates with the finest artistic touches; fruit, cake and card stands, of the handsomest designs. The display is equal to if not superior to any we have seen in this county this season, and the assortment is so varied that all tastes can be suited. It is rare so fine a display of these goods is seen outside of the city and is the most suitable for elegant Christmas presents.

——The finest and most stylish boots and shoes especially for the holiday season, at Doll & Mingle's.

N. R. Husyl, Shamokin, Pa., says: I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia and heartburn and it has done me good.

——Oh, say! have you seen the immense variety of useful holiday gifts at the Bee Hive?

SNAKE IN A MARE'S STOMACH.

Mr. George Hellman, of Strinestown, York county, says the York "Pennsylvanian," lost a valuable mare after vetinary skill had been baffled for three months. A snake in the animal's stomach poisoned the entire system, occasioning terrible suffering. Determined to ascertain the cause of the remarkable symptoms, Mr. Hellman, in presence of more than a dozen men from the neighborhood, some of whom assisted him, opened the dead mare, and were horrified on finding a shake in her stomach. The reptile was put into spirits for preservation.

AN EXCITING MEETING.

Philadelphia, December 7.—An indignation meeting of the colored people was held this afternoon and a resolution adopted giving heartfelt thanks to the proprietors and attaches of the "Press" for the arrest and imprisonment of the grave robbers. When the trustee of Lebanon Cemetery, named Burton, appeared on the platform, there was great excitement. Several razors and revolvers were drawn. Nearly every body shouted for vengeance, while Bishop Campbell and other clergymen invoked peace. Peacemakers were successful, but the meeting was at once adjourned. Announcement is made that subscriptions to protect the ghouls will be received at the "Press" office. Thirty graves were opened to-day. From about half of them bodies had been stolen. The health department will not allow more graves to be opened until it is known whether the persons died from contagious disease.

EXPLOSION IN OREGON.

Portland, Oregon, December 8.—An explosion yesterday in tunnel No. 1 of the Oregon and California railroad extension, twenty miles from Riddle, killed four Chinamen, and dangerously injured four others, and blew a number out of the tunnel. After the blast had been fired the Chinamen began drilling again and struck a charge of giant powder which had not exploded. The head of one Chinaman was blown off, and the legs of another were torn from his body.

An English writer of some eminence has recently propounded a theory about drunkenness which has attracted a good deal of attention. He says the alcohol is one of Nature's agencies to rid the world of people with diseased or enfeebled constitution. No man or woman become a drunkard, according to this view unless there is some hidden vice of constitution craveing an alcoholic stimulant, which is Nature's prompting to get them out of the world. In time, according to this authority, these feeble people will be killed off, and thus alcohol will prove a blessing in perfecting the human race. Of course this theory flies in the face of all experience. We all know men and women who have inherited splendid constitutions, who yet through unhappy circumstances are now slaves to the bottle. How many gifted young men, because of their social surroundings, have become infatuated with alcohol in some of its many alluring forms? Indeed, it is often the dull and unimaginative person who escapes the snare of the rum demon, while the healthy, strong, and exceptionally clever become its victims

A queer creature died recently in the almshouse in Philadelphia, who for twenty-eight years was afflicted with a mild form of insanity. His chief delusion was that he was a beautiful young woman, and that numberless suiters knelt at his feet to sue for his love. The name of the old man was John Talboy Binns; but because of idiosyncrasy, he was nicknamed "Sally Binns,. When a young man he was a member of an amateur dramaticsociety, and he often played female parts with acceptance. He was a very polished and cultivated gentleman then, and had a taste for painting, drawing, embroidery and other feminine arts. After he became crazy, he made considerable money by making lace and working slippers for visitors to the asylum. Although nearly seventy years of age when he died, to the very last he imagined himself a pretty young girl.

SPRING MILTS ITEMS.

Bill Bartholemew is ahead so far for heavy hog—3 weighed 1100, and of these one weighed 400. The hill opposite the hotel khown a Grenoble's hill has been made easier by grading. Grenoble is dealing largely in pork, and has some 30 dressed hogs on hand now. James Grove has moved from Mifflin county to Spring Mills. J. S. Krape has moved to Spring Mills and will engage in the grain and coal business to Grenoble's grain house.

——Not a bad idea—indeed, just the idea—for families to go to Burchfield's for their family groceries, where stock is being offered at cost in order to close it out. Goods all No. 1, and assortment full and complete.

The annual meeting and election of the Young Mens Christian Association will be held on Friday eveniug Dec. 22 in the Hall at 6:30 o'clock. All members are urged to be present as important business will be transacted.

——Weather, thus far, this week, clear and cold.

——The postoffice at Lewisburg was broken into Wednesday night of last week by burglars; forced open the safe and stole a number of registered letters and between $800 and $900 in money and stamps.

MARRIED.

On the 7th Dec. in Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Sam'l H. Shafer of Zion Pa.' and Henrietta Weaver of near Centre Hall, Pa.

On the 14th Dec. by the same, Roland Gingerich and Annie C. Gelswhite, all of near Centre Hall, Pa.

On the 12th of December at the residence of Mr. Reuben Gramley in Miles twp, by Rev. A. K Zimmerman, Mr. George W. Ocker of Middle Creek, Snyder co., and Miss Dellie M. Gramley of Rebersburg, Pa.

On the 3rd by Rev. Geo. Hunter, Franklin F. Weiser, of Millheim and Miss Jennie Sommers of Aaronsburg.

MRS. VAN TRIES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Tries, wife of Mr. Sam'l Van Tries, of Spring street, this place, died on Sunday last about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, after a long illness. She was a grand-daughter of General James Potter, an officer of the Revolution, and a daughter of Hon. James Poe, of Franklin county, this state. Mrs. Van Tries was a devout member of the Presbyterian church and a constant attendent there as long as she was able to walk that far. Several sons and one daughter and her venerable husband are left to mourn her departure from earth. But she has gone to a good reward. The funeral took place on Tuesday at two o'clock.—*Watchman* 15.

——Splendid bargains still offered at Brockerhoff's store—selling off all dress goods, notions, clothing, hats, caps, cloths, cassimeres, collars, cuffs, glassware, boots, shoes, canned fruit, and everything at cost, to close out stock. Goods all best quality. No better place in the state for bargains; and the best chance to buy a dress or other articles for a Christmas gift for a friend.

Don't sleep in a draught: don't go to bed with cold feet, and don't eat what you do not need just to save it, are notes of warning sounded by Dr Foote's "Health Monthly."

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, 75, 90, and 1.00.
Rye 70c
Corn, shelled 80, and ears new 60
Corn, shelled. 90c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 50c to 75c
Cloverseed,. 5 50 to 6.00
Timothy seed, 1.60 to 1 75
Plaster, ground per ton, $9.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter 28c
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10
Ham, 12½c
Shoulders 10c
Bacon or side, 10c
Eggs per doz. 28c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.
COAL.—Pea, 3.35; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5 00; Egg, 4.85.

I was never so well equipped for the holidays as now; my stock is complete in every department from a silver thimble to a diamond set. My gold watches are all first quality in their particular grades, as cheap trash I do not keep, but when you consider quality I have the cheapest goods you can find.

My Silverware is "Sterling," which means the world over 925-1000 fine, but Gorham ware needs no praise from any local dealer. Their stamp carries with it a better guarantee than could be given by the hand of any man.

Now next to solid silver comes silver-plate, the highest grades of which I offer you are equal to solid in every respect except for intrinsic value. They are the only goods, which to my knowledge, has the silver actually weighed on by an ingeniously contrived scales, no guess work, no holding a watch over it so long for single, so long for double and so long for triple-plate, regardless of whether the plating is working fast or slow, but actual weight of silver in ounces, pennyweights and grains. If after a fair comparison I cannot demonstrate to you the superiority of these goods over any that's made up to the present time then I'll never address you again.

Now a few words in regard to Spectacles. The eye is, as you know, the most delicate and sensitive organ of the human body, yet it is the most abused. Spectacles are worn by thousands which are no more suited to their eyes than leather spectacles would be.

I have made this a special branch of my business for years, and have provided myself with as perfect a set of instruments for correcting optical effects as are made,

I cannot close this letter, however, without mentioning that I can show

Gold Watches from.....$25 to $150
" Chains from.....$12 to $50
Sets of Jewelry .....$2 to $500
Earrings from.....50 cts. to $450

Yours respectfully,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
No. 2 BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Back Ache
POSITIVELY CURED BY
Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.
Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and positive vegetable combination which acts with increased immediate, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.
Because they are the pharmaceutical preparation, and are used by the profession.

Third.
Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

Fourth.
Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

Fifth.
Because over 1000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth.
Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster!
SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.
[illegible] HEAD'S Medicated [illegible] CAPCINE PLASTER

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.
[illegible]
Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1882.
My health was completely broken down by Rheumatism, when I commenced using Brown's Iron Bitters, and I can attribute to my use of it my entire restoration to health. I am now in good health, and can recommend it to all. Mrs. MARY E. [illegible]

Kidney Disease Cured.
Christiansburg, Va., 1881.
Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and it cured me completely. I was also troubled with dyspepsia, resulting from my kidney disease, and could not appreciate food. Brown's Iron Bitters has entirely relieved me of both troubles. [illegible]

Heart Disease.
[illegible]

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. [illegible]

Be sure and get the Genuine.

CHRISTMAS!!
TOYS, TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.
1000 DOLLS { BISK, WAX, PATENT, CHINA, GUM.

Tea Sets. China and Japan Vases, Mugs, and fancy Wares, Cups and Saucers. Moustache Cups, OIL PAINTINGS and CHROMOS.

An immense stock of JEWELRY at Bottom Prices.

100 Accordions from 75 cts up,

100 Violins, from 75cts up.

Harmonicas, Jewsharps and all kinds of small instrument.

Call and see our stock for the Holiday
27 Nov 2m. BUNNEL & AIKEN.
Bellefonte.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Thos. Wolf, late of Miles twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. J. R. WOLF, Rebersburg,
7dec3t Administrator.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.
A quiet small (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 2c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferer willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.
7 Jan 6m

ENCOURAGING.
Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the internal appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers. I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as neat full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential. J. D. MURRAY,
jun22tf Centre Hall

New Departure.
Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only
-FOR=CASH-
or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully,
I. J. Grenoble,
13jul y Spring Mills, Pa.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE REPORTER OFFICE.

GOLDSMITH BRO.'S

THE GREAT

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A MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A
HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

We are now prepared with plenty of hands and plenty of goods to serve our many Patrons.

Stock unsurpassed for
IMMENSITY,
VARIETY, and
CHEAPNESS

All Goods
are marked in PLAIN FIGURES . . . AMERICAN FIGURES and at prices within the reach of any purse be it large or small.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS *A SPECIALTY,*
VELVETS,
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OIL CLOTHS,
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Gents Furnishing Goods,

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LADIES' & CHILDREN'S
SHOES.
LADIES'
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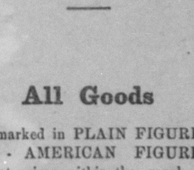
Having purchased for CASH several cases of desirable DRESS GOODS of a defunct manufacturer at ruinous prices, we will in turn dispose of same to our customers at about one-half their value. REMEMBER they are the latest styles and in all the new and describable shades such as Terra Cotta, Crushed Strawberry, Olive, Myrtle, Plum, Garnet, Navy Browns and Blacks,



GOLDSMITH BRO.
BEE HIVE
ONE PRICE STORES.
Bellefonte, Pa.

N. B.—We are sole agents for BALL'S Health Preserving Corset.

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...ty.

...ublish details of ...rs. Langtry, the Eng... ...auty and actress, now ...ntry, and her companion ...s. Labouchere, wife of a ...don journalist. An interview ...bouchere has been published, in ... tells the story of the late trouble ...erself and Mrs. Langtry. Her story ...istance as follows: Mrs. Langtry re... ...d many attentions while in New York. ... Mrs. Labouchere expressed her disp... ...olation of some of them. Just before the ...end of the engagement at Wallack's theatre Mrs. Labouchere learned that Frederick Gebhard, a young man whose constant and assiduous devotion to Mrs. Langtry had been the cause of much talk, intended to send his horses and carriage to Boston for her use, and also to go there himself. Mrs. Labouchere again remonstrated, but to no purpose. Then she declared that if Gebhard went to Boston she would not go. Mr. Gebhard took himself, horses and carriage to Boston, and Mrs. Labouchere then refused to go with Mrs. Langtry to the "Hub." The story of the difficulties was sent to England, and Mr. Labouchere telegraphed for his wife to return home. Mrs. Langtry, according to the interview, lost her social standing in London through similar gossip. She had promised to be more circumspect while in America. Mr. Langtry has taken no steps to secure a divorce, but there is an understanding between him and his wife that they shall live apart.

A dispatch from Boston said that Dr. Watson Stetson, the manager of the Globe theatre in Boston, where Mrs. Langtry was playing, had turned Mr. Gebhard out of the greenroom and out of a private box. Mr. Stetson, when asked about the matter, said: "Mr. Gebhard was not actually turned out of the house. He has been exceedingly 'fresh' about the theatre, however. He walked through the stage entrance—the stage door-keeper admitting him because he was a friend of Mrs. Langtry—went into the greenroom, and then passed into a box which had reserved for Mr. Langtry's use. The box was arranged so that she could get into it from the stage while the performance was going on, and sit there unseen by the audience. I saw Gebhard in the box after having previously seen him go into the front of the house on a fifty-cent admission ticket. I asked the usher how Gebhard came to be in the box, and found that he had simply helped himself to it. I ordered the ushers to give Mr. Gebhard no more seats in boxes unless he paid. I also ordered the back doorkeeper not to admit any more persons behind the scenes who did not have any business there. That is a rule the breaking of which always leads to trouble. I did not have Mr. Gebhard turned out of the box, although my stage doorkeeper was anxious to 'give him the bounce.' I will not answer for that man's actions if Gebhard goes round there again. I ventured to give Mrs. Langtry a little advice about her conduct, but it was not well received. She is headstrong; in fact, I believe she's 'cracked.' It's not her sister who is coming over to take care of her, I may mention, but Mr. Langtry's. She's a very foolish woman to quarrel with Mrs. Labouchere."

A gentleman who saw Mr. Gebhard's bill for flowers bought for Mrs. Langtry while in New York, and at the hotel Brunswick, said that it amounted to $900. The young man, however, is very well able to pay large bills for flowers, as his property brings him a yearly income of $40,000, and up to the time when his attentions to Mrs. Langtry became so conspicuous, he was not extravagant in his expenditures and did not live nearly up to his income. It is true that he had a racing stable, but he was so successful on the turf that his gains from that source probably exceeded his losses.

According to a metropolitan paper the hero of the Langtry-Labouchere quarrel is well known at the clubs and in New York society. He is a member of several clubs and spends a good deal of time at the Union. His home is in Fifth avenue. Mr. Gebhard was betrothed last winter to Miss Jerome, daughter of Leonard W. Jerome, but the engagement was broken by the young lady. He is a man of good figure and more than average height, and is always attired in extreme English style. His complexion is dark, his hair, eyes and mustache being black, his features regular and his face handsome, though rather stolid. In the fox hunts on Long Island he has always been conspicuous, but has never made any mark at polo. His horses, carriages and everything pertaining to his stables have always been models of the best English style, and to nothing has he taken more pride and attention than to the time of Mrs. Langtry's arrival in New York had he shown more devotion. He has recently made some important additions to his racing stock, and is expected to play a prominent part on the American turf next season.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Messrs. Voorhees, Sherman, McDill, Vest, Ingalls, Chilcott, and Miller (New York) presented petions for the passage of the bill to increase the pensions of one-armed and one-legged soldiers; referred to the committee on pensions.... Mr. Beck's political assessment investigation resolution came up, and Mr. Hale offered a substitute, setting forth the names of the members of the congressional executive committees of both parties, reciting allegations against the Democratic committee, and directing the committee on the judiciary to investigate these charges, as well as those made against the Republican committee. Mr. Beck said the substitute proposed to investigate matters over which Congress had no control, and was evidently intended to embarrass the legitimate investigation proposed in the original resolution. After a brief discussion the substitute was ordered printed.

Messrs. Logan, Sherman, Windom and Mitchell presented petitions for the passage of the bill to increase the pensions of disabled soldiers. Referred to the committee on pensions.... Mr. Beck's resolution authorizing an inquiry into the political assessment of government employes during the last campaign and Mr. Hale's substitute therefor, were further discussed.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, introduced a bill for the promotion and encouragement of telegraphic communication between Europe and America.... Mr. Vance offered a resolution asking for a detailed statement showing the cost of collecting internal revenue the past fiscal year. Requests for the number of employes in each district and the amount collected on whisky were added and the resolution adopted.... Mr. Hawley introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor on the part of any person connected officially with either house of Congress to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes from any employe of the government, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or leg in the service.... Mr. Hawley, from the committee on civil service reform, reported sections which he said he would move to add to the Pendleton civil service reform bill when it came up. The sections make it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit contributions for political purposes in any building or room occupied by any employe of the government while discharging his official duties, and prohibit attempts to influence the vote or to secure the contributions of employes by promises of promotion or threats of discharge. The penalty affixed for violation of the law is a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.... Mr. Brown's resolution to postpone indefinitely the bankruptcy bill was lost. The Lowell bankruptcy bill was substituted for the bill reported by Mr. Ingalls from the judiciary committee by a vote of thirty-four to thirty and then referred back to the judiciary committee.

House.

Mr. Kelley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a concurrent resolution for printing 20,000 copies of the report of the tariff commission, and it was passed.... A number of executive communications were laid before the House and appropriately referred.... Mr. Haskell presented a memorial from the non-Mormon people of Utah, and it was referred to the committee on the judiciary.... The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. The total amount of appropriation provided for in the bill is $5,398,-955, being $274,200 less than the appropriations for the current year, and $1,516,776 less than the estimates. The bill was read by sections and passed.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported. The bill appropriates $1,258,235, which is a decrease from the amount appropriated for the current year of $78,250.... Mr. Bingham, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, reported a bill reducing letter postage to two cents, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

The committee on commerce reported a resolution calling on the secretary of war for particulars regarding expenditures under the river and harbor bill. The postoffice bill appropriating $46,141,111.25 against $43,-961,000 last year, was reported; also, one appropriating to agriculture $705,770, against $375,280 in 1881. Incidental to these appropriations and the river and harbor bill, a lively debate occurred, participated in by Messrs. Page, Cox, Kasson, McLane, of Maryland, and Robeson. Mr. Robeson said he believed the real cause of the attacks upon the river and harbor bill and the men who suggested it could be traced to men owning railroads, who did not want to see the waterways improved. Mr. McLane arraigned the President for not using the sums appropriated by the bill. Mr. Kasson said the President had the right to use his judgment, citing General Grant as a precedent. Debate was cut off by the previous question, when the resolution was adopted.... The consular and diplomatic bill was passed.... Mr. Kasson presented a bill for civil service reform. Ordered printed.

Mr. Belmont submitted his views on the Nicaragua canal bill. The committee on foreign affairs last summer recommended the passage of a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua. Mr. Belmont, a member of that committee, does not concur in the recommendation.... Bills were introduced providing that no further purchases of silver shall be made by the secretary of the treasury nor standard silver dollars be coined until the number of such dollars shall be reduced to 50,000,000; prohibiting the use of the capitol for other than its legitimate uses; extending until May 14, 1883, the time of filing claims before the court of commissioners of Alabama claims; for the relief of the heirs of colored soldiers who served in the rebellion; to provide for the payment of double postage on and the delivery of unpaid letters; to abolish internal revenue taxes and allow a rebate on whisky and tobacco, and amending the statutes in regard to the election of United States senators. The last bill would impose upon the present legislature of New Hampshire the duty of electing a successor to Senator Rollins. A bill was also introduced by Mr. Springer, proposing to amend the Constitution relative to election of President, Vice-President and members of Congress. The bill fixes the term of President and Vice-President at six years, and makes the President ineligible to election for the next succeeding term, abolishes the electoral college, and provides for a direct vote for President; every State to be entitled to as many votes as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress; the vote of each State to be cast in proportion to the popular vote in the State for each candidate. The term of members of Congress is fixed at three years. In counting the votes cast for President in joint convention each senator and member shall have one vote.

NEWS EVENTS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Governor Long has appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., to be justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts in place of Judge Lord, resigned.

A New York judge has granted injunctions in thirteen suits, twelve of which were brought by Hebrews, to restrain the police from interfering with the plaintiffs in their business on Sunday.

The official canvass of the vote in Massachusetts gives Butler 133,946; Bishop, 119,997; all others, 2,335. Butler's plurality is 13,949. Ames (Republican), for lieutenant-governor, has a plurality of 17,675.

Official returns of the election in New Hampshire show the following as the vote for governor: Hale (Republican), 38,417; Edgerly (Democrat), 36,919; scattering, 956. Hale's majority over all, 542.

A fire at Lyndonville, N. Y., destroyed F. C. Fero's vegetable soup works, entailing a loss of $45,000. Adjoining buildings were saved by the free use of cider, taken from tanks near by, 1,000 gallons being used by the bucketful.

On the second Sunday that the laws against Sabbath-breaking were enforced in New York the measures taken for the suppression of traffic and trade were less vigorous and but few arrests were made.

Mrs. Langtry and the lady who accompanied her to this country as her friend and adviser (Mrs. Labouchere, wife of the well-known London journalist), have had a disagreement which resulted in a separation and the latter's return to England. Mrs. Labouchere gives as the reason for the disagreement that Mrs. Langtry had accepted the attentions of a young man prominent in New York society to such an extent as to excite universal comment; that when Mrs. Langtry was about to start for Boston the young man had sent on his horses and carriage to the "Hub" for the purpose of being near the actress and renewing his attentions; that remonstrance with Mrs. Langry had proved unavailing, and that she had separated from her and concluded to return to London.

An explosion in a large distillery near Belle Vernon, Pa., was followed by a fire which destroyed the main building and warehouse, with their contents, including 3,463 barrels of whisky, 17,000 bushels of rye, 4,000 bushels of malt and 2,000 bushels of barley. William Lucas, an employe, received probably fatal injuries. The total pecuniary loss is estimated at $500,000.

Prince Arisugawa, uncle of the emperor of Japan, arrived in New York the other day on his return home from a visit to the European courts, and proceeded to Washington to pay his respects to the President.

South and West.

At Louisville, Ky., John Trinler, of Chicago, killed his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, and then put an end to his own existence.

The boiler of the propeller Morning Star, which plies between New Orleans and Magnolia Plantation, exploded with terrible effect. Of the twenty-one persons on board, three were killed outright, eight drowned and six badly if not fatally scalded.

In the course of a dramatic performance given by the young men of Makanda, Ill., in the village school-house, James Perl had to fire a revolver at his brother John. He had neglected to withdraw the ball cartridges with which the weapon was loaded, and when he fired his brother fell to the floor of the stage, shot in the head, and expired.

Speaker Tison, of Mississippi, was shot and instantly killed at Baldwin in that State by Edward Saunders. A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., gives this account of the affair: "Domestic trouble in the family of Colonel Tison's brother culminated in an attack on Edward Saunders, a merchant in Baldwin, by the two Tisons and a son of each, which resulted in Saunders being badly beaten and injured. While confined to the house he was repeatedly informed that Colonel Tison had threatened to kill him. Going out for the first time on Monday he carried his shotgun and shot Tison on sight, killing him instantly."

In Chihuahua, Mexico, the Indian chief Juh and his band stole a large number of sheep and cattle from several ranches, and a party of about thirty Mexicans followed them, but were lured into an ambush and surrounded by the Indians. One Mexican broke through and went for help. A party of about seventy men went to the assistance of the rest, but were headed off by the Indians and compelled to witness the slaughter of every man of the thirty Mexicans without being able to help them. When the friends of the victims went to bury them they found, not far from where the massacre occurred, the bodies of five Americans, who had also been slaughtered by the Indians.

The Philadelphia tug George W. Childs and the steam yacht Idle Hour, which left Norfolk, Va., some weeks ago for Florida, have foundered at sea, with all on board.

The intensely cold weather which prevailed in various portions of the United States was particularly severe in Dakota, where the thermometer registered thirty-seven degrees below zero. Near Grand Forks, Dakota, a woman and her child were frozen to death.

Five men were hanged the other day in different localities, as follows: Hong A. Duck, a Chinaman, at San Rafael, Cal., for the murder of a fellow Chinaman and fellow convict in the State prison; Charles Gustave, at Donaldsonville, La., for murdering Eve Thompson; Albert Sanders, at Charleston, Mo., for killing Moses Wing; William Porter, at Perry, Ga., for the murder of a boy named Swift, and Edward Conyers, at Swainsboro, Ga., for the murder of another negro—all four last-named murderers and their victims being colored.

Commissioner of Pensions Dudley says in his annual report that there is a surviving soldier population of over 1,000,000, out of which claims for pension in the future may be made by those who incurred pensionable disabilities. The commissioner says the bounty laws should be generally remodeled and simplified, and makes a number of other recommendations concerning the pension laws. Of the 2,063,391 soldiers who enlisted during the war pensions have been applied for by or on account of only twenty-six per cent.

The commissioner of railroads in his annual report strongly supports the suggestion made in the President's message that legislation is needed to remedy those mischiefs affecting the commerce between the States which are due to hurtful discriminations in the adjustment of freightage. He recommends that a commission be appointed to take into consideration the whole question, and report to Congress the facts necessary for intelligent and efficient action.

At the sawmill of J. Vincent & Son, Shawneetown, Ill., a boiler exploded with terrible effect. Eleven men, employed about the mill, were scattered around the engine-room, eating their noonday luncheon, when the boiler exploded with extraordinary violence, completely wrecking the mill, throwing the iron plates of the boiler to distances varying from a few feet to 600 yards, and instantly killing eight of the eleven men and wounding the other three. One of the men was blown into the river and two were hurled a distance of 200 yards. Several of those killed were literally blown to atoms, and their friends subsequently went about with pails picking up the indistinguishable fragments strewn about.

The charter of Selma, Ala., has been annulled by the State legislature for the purpose of ridding the city of a debt incurred through issuing bonds in aid of railroads.

A struggle for supremacy between the old and new city councils at Opelika, Ala., resulted in a bloody collision, in which the mayor and police participated and guns, pistols and rifles were freely used. Ten men were shot down, and it was thought eight of them would die. The mayor telegraphed for troops and asked to have the town put under martial law.

William Frazier, teacher in the public school at Cumberland, Ohio, was vigorously rebuking two boys named Hayes and Lose for refusing to recite their lessons when they knocked him down and jumped upon him. As he was rapidly getting the worst of it, and none of the other scholars dared to interfere, the teacher drew a knife and stabbed Hayes in the back, inflicting a wound from which the boy died in fifteen minutes. Lose was also severely cut, and at last accounts lay in a precarious condition.

From Washington.

The transit of the planet Venus across the face of the sun was an event for which the astronomers of the world had long been preparing. The phenomenon occurred within a minute or two of the calculated time, and although all over the United States the atmospheric conditions were far from generally favorable, interfering in many cases with an observation of one or more of the contacts, the results, on the whole, were highly valuable. They were such at any rate as to leave accurate data on almost every point that can be of interest to the astronomers of the twenty-first century—in 2004—when Venus again will cross the sun. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in preparing instruments and in sending expeditions to different parts of the world to observe the transit, and the finest skill and best learning the world affords were enlisted in the effort to make the observations successful. On the whole, good results were obtained throughout the country, particularly at Washington, Princeton, New Haven, Cambridge, Amherst and Philadelphia. At Princeton, N. J., 188 and at New Haven more than 150 photographs were taken, the four contacts being observed at both places. Professor Harkness is well satisfied with the observations taken at Washington. Precisely at 9·05·06 A. M. (Princeton time) the small black spot representing Venus in the telescope intruded itself on the large white disk representing the sun, and the first contact of Venus with the sun in the transit of 1882 was duly observed and chronicled by the astronomer. The approximate distance of the sun from the earth is 92,400,000 miles, while the approximate distance of the planet Venus is 24,030,000 miles. Venus is probably a trifle smaller than the earth. Notwithstanding the vast distance between Venus and the sun at the first contact—as the first intervention of Venus between the sun and the earth is called—by the aid of Professor Young's telescope and the spectrum it appeared as if the black spot touched the white disk in its passage across it. The fourth and last contact took place at 3:03:47 P. M.

Clerk McPherson has made up the list of the next House. One or two names are yet in doubt, but Mr. McPherson says he makes out a Democratic majority of fifty-nine.

Nominations by the President: Brigadier-General John Pope to be major-general; Commodore Earl English to be chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting in the navy department; Wm. H. Smyth, of Albany, to be major and paymaster in the army; Colonel Geo. E. Waring, to be a member of the national board of health.

A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, states: "The recent massacre in Casas Grandes by the Indians proves to have been a horrible affair. A band of Apaches numbering 500 crossed the border and descending upon the little town began an indiscriminate massacre. Fully seventy-five persons fell victims and several girls and women were carried off by the savages. A large quantity of stock and other property were stolen. The houses of the unfortunate Mexicans were burned and the dead bodies stripped of their clothing and jewelry. The murdered persons belonged to the wealthiest classes, several of the most prominent families being among the victims."

According to a census bulletin just issued there were in the United States in 1880 253,840 manufacturing establishments (not including fishery products), gas manufactories and quartz mining mills; in 1870 the total number of manufacturing establishments was 252,148. In 1870 the amount of capital invested in manufacturing establishments was $2,118,208,769; in 1880 it was $2,790,223,506, an increase of $682,014,737. In 1870 the total number of hands employed was reported to be, males (above sixteen) 1,615,598, females (above fifteen) 323,770, youths 114,628, total, 2,054,196; in 1880, males (above sixteen) 2,023,279, females (above fifteen) 531,753, children and youths 181,918, total, 2,738,950—being an increase of 684,754. In 1870 wages paid amounted to $775,584,343; in 1880 wages amounted to $947,919,674—an increase of $172,375,331. In 1870 the value of materials was $2,488,427,242; in 1880 it was $3,394,350—an increase of $905,922,787. In 1870 the value of products was $4,232,325,442; in 1880 it was $5,369,667,706—an increase of $1,137,342,264.

General Pope's nomination to be major-general has been confirmed by the Senate.

The House committee on education agreed to report favorably the bill appropriating $10,000,000 annually for the next five years to advance public education. It is proposed that this sum shall be distributed among the several States and Territories, according to ratio of illiteracy.

A census bulletin says that in 1878 the number of manufacturers of agricultural implements in the United States was 2,076; the amount of capital invested $27,867,680; the amount of wages paid $9,721,304; the value of materials $17,177,140, and the value of products $41,585,500; in 1880 the number of establishments was 1,943, the amount of capital invested $62,109,668; the amount of wages paid $15,359,610; the value of materials, $31,531,170 and the value of products $68,640,486.

Foreign News.

The British ship Fiona has been lost at sea with all on board.

A collier foundered off Berwick, England, and ten persons were drowned.

The floods along the Rhine have resulted in a loss of millions of marks. Near Mayence sixty houses were swept away.

Louis Blanc, the noted French historian and journalist, born in 1813, and Anthony Trollope, the well-known English novelist, born in 1815, are dead.

The Caffres, who have been at war with the Boers, are being driven into caves, where they are blown up with dynamite. In one cave fifty natives were killed.

Four more Egyptians prominent in the late revolt pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion and were sentenced to death, but their sentence was commuted to exile for life by the khedive.

A fire which proved the most destructive one in years burned down a number of business houses and other property in the heart of London.

The transit of Venus across the sun was successfully observed by the American observers in New Zealand.

Diphtheria is raging to a frightful extent in several settlements of Prince Edward's Island.

By the recent fire in London property covering two acres of ground was destroyed, eight persons were injured, and damage estimated at $15,000,000 was inflicted.

The German bark Argonaut, from Bremen for New York, was wrecked on the island of Terschelling. The captain and ten of the fourteen other men on board were drowned.

A thief cried "fire" in a Barcelona (Spain) theatre; a panic ensued, and in the rush one person was killed and eighteen others were injured.

Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, owner of the well-known steamship line between Great Britain and Canada, died a few days ago in Edingburgh, Scotland.

Two more of Arabi Pasha's advisers—his military engineer and his under secretary of war—have been sentenced to exile for life.

The French senate has voted $200,000 to the sufferers by the recent floods in the Seine district.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Man, the goat and the wild carnivora are the only animals capable of resisting the tsetse fly of Africa.

As to the nature and propagation of electricity, M. Ledies holds that they are substantially subject to the same mechanical laws which govern light and heat.

M. Daubree advances the opinion that earthquakes have probably their maximum rate of occurrence at the new and full moon and their minimum at the intermediate quarters of the lunation.

Professor F. Jenkin remarks that it is generally supposed that electricity will supersede steam, but what has thus far happened is that the work of the engines is employed to produce electricity, while electricity affords us the best means yet discovered for distributing power.

The total eclipse of May 6 will constitute the important astronomical event of 1883. At the points of greatest duration this eclipse will be total for nearly six minutes, but, unfortunately for observers, the central line falls entirely over the South Pacific and touches land only in a small coral island.

George Stevenson and James Watt are to have statues, modeled by Professor Keil and executed by Herr Bock, in the Polytechnic school at Charlottenburg, Prussia. It will prove a far from unprofitable exercise for young and enthusiastic minds to ponder over what a wonderful revolution in motion and locomotion these two men produced in the world and how much different life and its conditions would be if these men, or some men like them, had never lived or given to the world the results of their thoughts and experiments.

WISE WORDS.

It is a crime to consider any wickedness a sign of ability.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance; it is the infirmity of will.

When there is much pretention much has been borrowed; nature never pretends.

A passionate reproof is like a medicine given scalding hot; the patient cannot take it.

Pack your cares in as small compass as you can, so that you can carry them yourself and not let them annoy others.

No man is more nobly born than another unless he is born with better abilities and a more amiable disposition.

Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power and consequently should not be any part of your concern.

Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings; let us resolve, come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the Stars and the Stripes.

It may be proper for all to remember that they ought not to raise the expectations which it is not in their power to satisfy; and that it is more pleasing to see smoke brightening into flame than flame sinking into smoke.

Hope and daring will not accomplish a great deal unless toil is their handmaid. Duties and toil may not be sought; they are always near at hand, if our eyes will only see them. Well directed toil will insure success in every walk of life, high or low.

What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul. The philosopher, the saint and the hero, the wise, the good and the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have disinterred and brought to light.

Captain Against Midshipmen.

Commodore Philips, in the *United Service*, tells the following story of a war waged between a captain and the midshipmen under him: On the Columbus were twenty midshipmen against whom Captain William A. Spencer appeared to wage an incessant war, or it may have been the midshipmen waged war against the captain. Anyway, a chronic war existed, and the latter, owing principally to his anxiety for their suppression, appeared to make but little headway against this turbulent element, acting like so many thorns in his side, and therefore constantly placed himself in positions from which he was forced to retreat whenever his enemies appealed to the commander-in-chief, which they were by no means tardy in doing on discovering an opportunity where success seemed possible. As time passed, matters grew from bad to worse, until a climax was reached on the occasion of a large party of the nobility visiting the squadron, and when on the flag-ship, among other amusements for their entertainment, the captain conceived the idea of exhibiting his midshipmen in the guise of boatmen, and immediately sent fifteen of their number, together with two seamen to act as stroke oarsmen, into the "barge," with instructions to "pull around the harbor and let the ladies see what they could do." A few minutes after the guests had been escorted to the poop-deck, where they would have a better view, the "barge" appeared in sight pulled by the two seamen perched on the forward thwart, and elevated above the water to a degree that the oar-blades could with difficulty be made to touch the surface, owing to those fifteen blessed midshipmen being stowed comfortably away in the sternsheets and apparently enjoying their "pull." "An angry man ye may opine was Captain Spencer, and something more than wroth" when that aquatic party met his eyes, and, forgetful of the august party honoring him with their presence, he stamped the deck, pulled his hair, and made use of hearty expressions not found in prayer-books, and finally ordered the barge's recall to be made; but the conscientious young gentlemen continued their pleasure voyage, unmindful of the bunting flying at the mizzen-truck, pulling first around one ship and then around another, giving an equal view to all, until exhaustion in the motive power warned them to return to the ship, and to confinement under the "hatches," where, in an explanatory letter to accompany another reporting them for "disrespect to their commander and disobedience of orders," they modestly offered in excuse that under the commodore's order "forbidding the barge to be used for any purpose whatever other than for his own personal service," pulling in that particular boat would have contravened the positive order of their commander-in-chief and exhibited contempt for his office; therefore they preferred to excite their respected captain's ire rather than his. Captain Spencer, for prudence's sake, withheld both reports, and ere he could accomplish a satisfactory vengeance the death of a nephew, Midshipman Philip Spencer, executed on the United States brig Somers, December 1, 1843, for mutiny, caused his retirement from the command, and on December 9, 1843, he resigned his commission and left the service.

WISE WORDS.

It is a crime to consider any wickedness a sign of ability.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance; it is the infirmity of will.

When there is much pretention much has been borrowed; nature never pretends.

A passionate reproof is like a medicine given scalding hot; the patient cannot take it.

Pack your cares in as small compass as you can, so that you can carry them yourself and not let them annoy others.

No man is more nobly born than another unless he is born with better abilities and a more amiable disposition.

Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power and consequently should not be any part of your concern.

Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings; let us resolve, come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the Stars and the Stripes.

It may be proper for all to remember that they ought not to raise the expectations which it is not in their power to satisfy; and that it is more pleasing to see smoke brightening into flame than flame sinking into smoke.

Hope and daring will not accomplish a great deal unless toil is their handmaid. Duties and toil may not be sought; they are always near at hand, if our eyes will only see them. Well directed toil will insure success in every walk of life, high or low.

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Egyptian Superstitions.

The Egyptians killed in the late campaign were converted by Arabi into supernatural allies, thanks to the credulity of the Arab peasantry. He told the fellahs that all Egyptians who fell fighting for the faith would return as spirits in the subsequent battles, mounted on white horses and armed with wooden swords, and would completely exterminate the English. An Arab servant belonging to the correspondent of the Paris *Temps* asked his master whether he had seen the dead from Kassassin during the late encounters, and on being answered in the negative declared that the correspondent could not see them because he was not an Englishman. Another example of the peasants' superstition, according to the same authority, is the explanation to the British victories given by the Arabs in the country districts, most of whom declare themselves "Children of Arabi." They state that soon after Tel-el-Kebir a hen laid an egg on which was inscribed, "Arabi has lost the battle because he mutilated the corpses of the enemy. Allah has punished him, but He will restore the victory to him if he will keep His commandments in future."—*London Graphic.*

Feeding Through the Nostrils.

Dr. Pernet's interesting statement on this subject, before the Paris Therapeutical society, has attracted considerable attention. The fact that infants have advantageously been fed in this way induced M. Fernet to resort to it, and, as appears, successfully. The patient being laid on his back, with his chest and head slightly raised by pillows, the liquid is poured slowly into the back part of the nares by means of a very pointed spoon or other agent, and when it reaches the pharnyx it induces a movement of deglutition. Adroitly performed, food may be given this way as well as by the mouth. He has often used the method in apoplectic coma, and in the coma of infants suffering from tubercular meningitis. Medicines may be given in the same manner whenever the mouth cannot be employed for this purpose. Similar means have been found effectual in the case of a maniacal patient, who could not be induced to take food into his mouth under any circumstances.

The Wilmington (Del.) *News* says: J. E. Shaw, Esq., proprietor Grand Union Hotel, New York, indorses St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Admiration is a forced tribute, and to extort it from mankind, envious and ignorant as they are, they must be taken unawares.

From the Danvers (Mass.) *Mirror*: Mr. Geo. H. Day, of this town, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

The world has a million roosts for a man, but only one nest.

Mrs. Cole, of Windham, N. H., declares that her life was saved by Hood's Sarsaparilla. She had 37 terrible Scrofulous sores.

The Frazer Axle Grease
Is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other.

There was a young lady quite fair
Who had much trouble with her hair,
So she bought Carboline,
And a sight to be seen
Is the head of this maiden, I declare.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin. 15c.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, for feverishness, restlessness, worms. Tasteless. 25c.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Straighten your boots & shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

The kingdom of the Netherlands and its expendencies contain 40,000,000 of people, and Amsterdam is one of the dozen wealthiest places in the world.

THE TRANSFER
Of public confidence from other preparations of Sarsaparilla and other Blood Purifiers of whatever name to Hood's Sarsaparilla is the signal triumph of a meritorious article. The people are quick to recognize true merit, and this is why the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla far exceeds all similar preparations. One hundred doses $1 can only be applied to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is an unanswerable argument as to medicinal strength and economy.

CATARRH.
We believe that nine-tenths of all cases of catarrh are constitutional. We also believe that a reliable constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, that strikes at the very root of the disease, will cure a very large proportion of all cases. In confirmation of this belief we offer evidence showing the effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla upon this disease. A mother says: "My boy had catarrh so badly that I could hardly keep him in clean handkerchiefs; he has taken one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and that terrible amount of discharge has stopped." Another writes: "I have had catarrh four years. Last April the dropping in my throat became so troublesome that I became alarmed, as it affected my right lung. I took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me. My appetite, which was variable before, is first rate now." Charles H. Griffin, Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.
Sold by Druggists. $1. six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

A Splendid Remedy for Lung Diseases.
Dr. Robt. Newton, late President of the Eclectic College of the City of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought not to be considered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of Lung diseases. It is a sure cure for Consumption, and has no equal for all pectoral complaints.

Kellinger's Liniment.
Applied to the head relieves headache, and prevents the hair from falling out.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.
ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.
FOR
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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages. 13
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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
CELEBRATED
Remember that stamina, vital energy, the life-principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the grand centre of health. It is the garrison of the human fortress, and when it grows weak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In other words, when such an emergency occurs, recourse to a course of the Bitters. For sale by Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for our Almanac.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25

BUSINESS FOR YOUNG MEN.
WANTED—A limited number to learn Telegraphy at once. We will give a written guarantee to furnish good paying situations as soon as competent. Address with stamp, OBERLIN TELEGRAPH CO., Oberlin, Ohio.

TRUTH 16 NIGHTS. Prof. MARTINEZ, the Great Spanish Seer, Astrologer and Psychometrist, will, for 30 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and both of hair, send a CORRECT Picture of your future husband or wife, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage, pertaining through life. Your success in all undertakings. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 10 Murry St., Boston, Mass.

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Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises,
External Poisons, Caked Breasts,
Sore Nipples, Toothache,
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Ringbones, Cracked Teats,
Foul Evil, Garget in Cows, Spavins,
Sweeney, Scratches or Grease,
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Windgalls, Roup in Poultry,
Foundered Feet, Fistula,
Cracked Heels, Mange in Dogs.
Ask your nearest Dealer or Druggist for one of our Almanacs for 1883.

From the Christian Leader N. Y., Oct. 28, '71.
Merchant's Gargling Oil.—We have made special personal inquiry to reg